Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

October 29, 1956

FPVPC Convention Report Page 5

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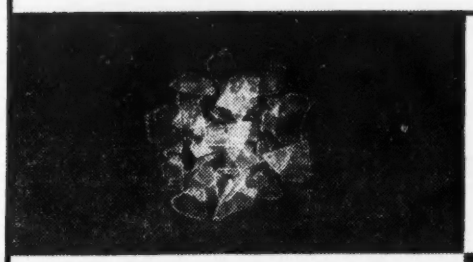

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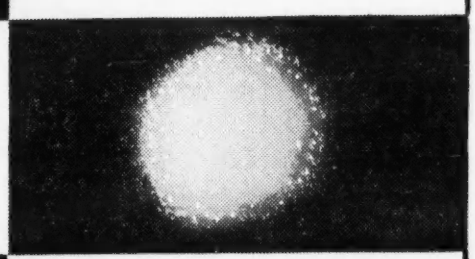
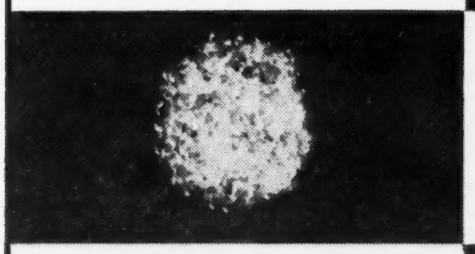
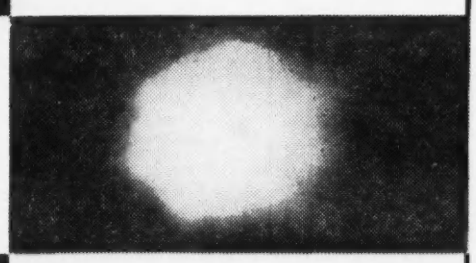
GRANULAR 1

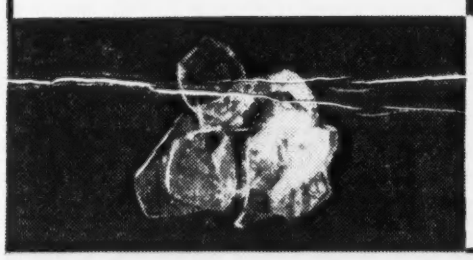




GRANULAR 2

POWDER





PLATE

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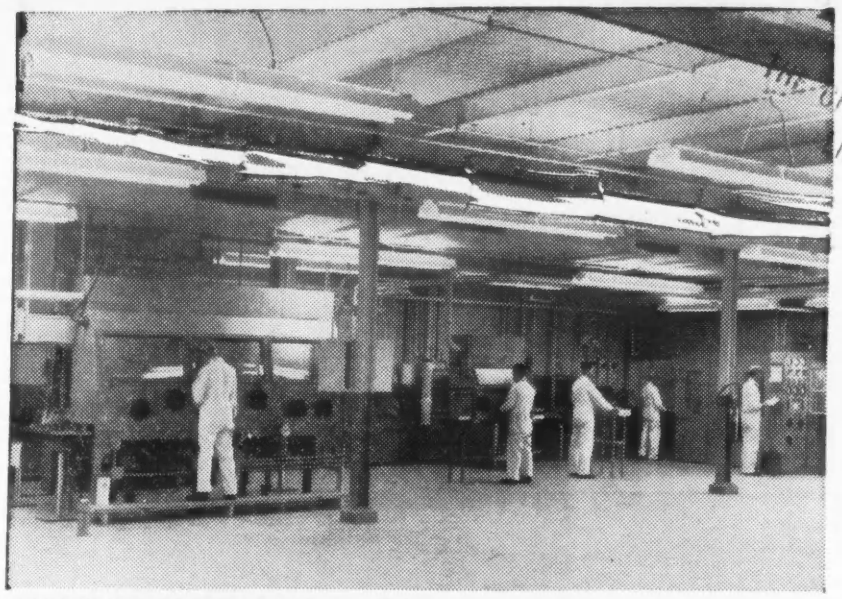


URANIUM DIOXIDE PRODUCTION: One of the main processing areas at Mallinckrodt Chemical Works' new atomic fuel materials plant at Hematite, Mo. In this bay highly enriched uranium dioxide is manufactured.

Mallinckrodt First Private Maker Of Uranium for Electric Power Use

What is reputed to be the world's first production by private industry of enriched uranium for use in generating commercial electrical power from atomic energy has started at the new Mallinckrodt Chemical Works' plant at Hematite, Mo. Current output at the Hematite facility features uranium dioxide enriched in the isotope U-235. This material is manufactured to meet individual customer specifications and is shipped to their plants where it is fabricated into shapes that will be most useful in the core of atomic reactors. When properly placed in position in the core, the uranium dioxide produces heat which leads to the generation of electricity.

HEADS MALLINCKRODT DIVISION: Frederick M. Belmore, special assistant to the president of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., who heads the company's new special metals division.

Two Grades Made at Hematite

Two grades of uranium dioxide are being produced at Hematite. One is the ceramic grade which is designed for use in pellet form. The other is sintered or high-fired material which is for use in "matrix" or "ceramet" type fuel elements.

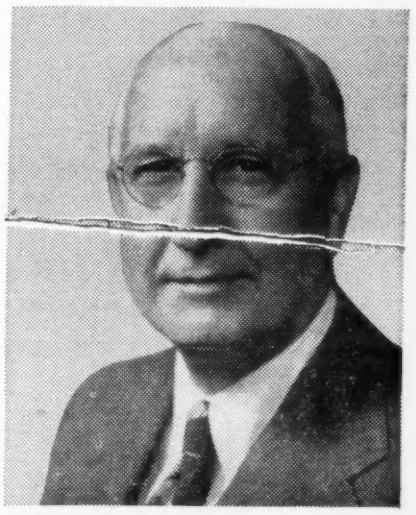
Both grades can be manufactured to meet individual consumer specifications for particle size and degree of enrichment in U-235. Other compounds, such as uranium trioxide, can be manufactured should the demand arise, according to Mallinckrodt.

Processes for the production of these materials were developed at a pilot plant in Mallinckrodt's main plant in St. Louis, Mo. Since the pilot plant was started in

—Continued on page 51

Coaltar Chemicals Future Seen Hurt by Steel Technology Gains; Changing Needs of Consumers

Technological advances being made in blast furnace operations by the steel industry and by the consumers of coaltar chemicals require the future of the coaltar chemicals industry to be viewed with pessimism in the opinion of T. J. Kinsella, president of Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. Addressing the annual meeting of the American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute last week at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Mr. Kinsella discounted estimates of an expansion in coaltar chemicals output in direct ratio to the planned expansion in steel production because they fail to consider new technics now being introduced and projected for production of steel.



ELEVATED BY INTERCHEMICAL: James Beckett, elevated from executive vice-president to chairman of the executive committee by Interchemical Corporation, New York.

Coaltar Supplies in 1960

He said that the national economy operates with such precise balance that the quantity of coaltar available is directly related to bituminous coal production, and that in turn depends on steel demand. By 1960, the amount of coaltar supplies, based on projected steel demand of 130 million tons of ingots, will be about 1 billion gallons. This does not represent much of an increase from current levels, he added and, unfortunately, the forecast of 1.2 billion gallons of coaltar for 1975 is only slightly better.

Mr. Kinsella said that these estimates do not take consideration of technological advances in furnace operations, such as introduction of large quantities of oxygen into the combustion chamber. A conservative estimate, he added, indicates a reduction in coke consumption of at least 10 percent for such facilities as are converted to greater use of oxygen.

"Accordingly," he continued, "it is believed that improved steel technology will offset largely increased coaltar production which might otherwise be expected from the expanding steel capacity. In fact, if progress is made, as projected, in direct reduction of ore without resort to blast

—Continued on page 70

Polyethylenes Due In Medium Density

National Petro-Chemicals Corporation will be in commercial production of medium-density polyethylenes before the end of the year. The company will make the products through a high-pressure production technic at its polyethylene plant at Tuscola, Ill. The materials will be sold under the established trademark "Petro'thene."

Announcement of the coming production was made by Dr. Robert E. Hulse, chemical vice-president of National Distillers Products Corporation, which, along with Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Corporation, owns National Petro-Chemicals. "Petro'thene" sales will be handled by U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of National Distillers.

At the same time, Dr. Hulse announced that total polyethylene production capacity of the Tuscola plant will be increased to 100 million pounds per year by mid-1957.

—Continued on page 43

Penta, Formaldehyde Plans Told by Borden

Plans to build a west coast pentaerythritol plant, with a production capacity of 10 million pounds a year, plus additional facilities capable of producing up to 40 million pounds of formaldehyde annually, have been announced by Augustine R. Marusi, a vice-president of Borden Company and president of its chemical division.

The proposed plant, featuring integrated pentaerythritol - formaldehyde production, is to be in Dominguez, Los Angeles County, Calif., site of Borden's present synthetic resin and emulsion polymer plant.

Up to now, Borden has not been pro-

—Continued on page 42

German Naphthalene Maker Sees No Shortage for Export

Naphthalene will be available in plentiful quantity for export from West Germany for some time to come. This is the feeling of Kurt Haver, managing director of Verkaufsvereinigung fuer Teerezeugnisse (VfT) Aktiengesellschaft, Essen, Germany.

Here's how Mr. Haver explains his size-up of the naphthalene situation:

"Two years ago, it was feared that Europe's requirements of naphthalene would increase so considerably that quantities available for export would be affected.

"In the meantime, however, our member works have developed new methods

—Continued on page 71

Boric Acid Project Starts

Stauffer Chemical Company has begun work on an expansion program at its San Francisco plant that will increase production by 50 percent. The work, which will include the rebuilding of adjoining warehouse facilities, is estimated to cost about $500,000.

FD&C Yellows Found Toxic by FDA's Study

Representatives of the coaltar color industry last week conferred with officials of the Food and Drug Administration on the problem that has developed respecting continued certification of FD&C yellow Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 for use in foods.

The major market for these colors is in oleomargarine and butter processing.

FDA pharmacologists have completed study on these colors, and found that they are of a similar order of toxicity as the three colors which were deleted from the food lists last year, FD&C orange Nos. 1 and 2, and red No. 32. Under the law, a coaltar color to be certified for use in food must be "harmless."

ADM Offers Alpha Olefins

Production of alpha olefins in commercial quantities has been announced by the chemical products division of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

Chemstrand Boosting Nylon Capacity Again

Production capacity of Chemstrand Corporation's nylon plant in Pensacola, Fla., is again to be increased this time to 114 million pounds per year.

The facilities are scheduled for completion by the second quarter of 1958. The increased capacity is scheduled to come into production at an 83 million-pounds-per-year rate in November, 1957, and 100 million pounds per year in January, 1958. The original plant was designed for a rated capacity of 50 million pounds per year.

Big and Little Businesses Need Each Other: duPont

Big business and little business can live side by side. In fact, they must often depend on each other, reports E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., in a just-completed survey.

Our economy can support a healthy small business element along with the big companies because of the complementary relationship the two enjoy, duPont said. Contrary to popular belief, the company pointed out, the bigs and littles do not compete directly for the same business.

The bigs do the jobs for which they are best equipped—volume production, large-scale research and development. Only companies with large resources can participate in those fields requiring heavy investment in development and productive facilities. The small companies, on the other hand, excel in processing, converting and distributing the products of big business, the survey revealed.

In buying annually thousands of items ranging from paper clips to power plants, duPont, like most big business, finds that for many jobs the small supplier—who accounts for 93 percent of duPont's 30,000—is the only answer.

This is especially true for much of the special plant equipment which must be virtually "tailor-made" to exacting specifications. Such equipment is often supplied by small fabricators who happen to have the highly skilled manpower and know-how necessary to do these jobs.

Big industry finds it must rely often on the flexibility of the small supplier or service establishment to keep its production schedules on the line, the survey showed.

Moreover, big business finds it is good business to use the small supplier as much as possible. Last year duPont spent $293,000 on goods and services for one of

—Continued on page 42

Phosphate Insecticides Find Leads FDA to Tighten Its Rules

Some organic phosphate insecticides may greatly increase the toxicity of others when they are used together, the Food and Drug Administration has discovered, and for that reason the agency will tighten safety controls over these insecticides used on food crops. Additional scientific testing will be needed to obtain official tolerances for sprays and dusts containing these chemicals. Food and Drug Commissioner George P. Larrick explained that it has been found essential to test the organic phosphate insecticides for "potentiation," which is the increase of toxicity.

FDA experiments indicate that it takes fifty parts per million of EPN in the diet of dogs to produce a noticeable effect; it takes 250 parts per million of malathion to produce a noticeable effect; but when only twenty parts per million of EPN and 100 parts per million of malathion are fed simultaneously, the combination is quite toxic to the test animal.

FDA Proved Reaction

Scientists have suspected that some organic phosphate compounds might increase (or potentiate) the toxicity of others. That two of the chemicals actually behave this way was proved recently in experiments conducted by FDA pharmacologists in Washington.

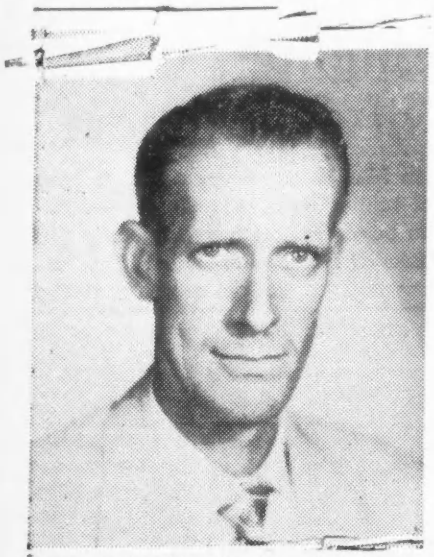
Both EPN and malathion are used on food crops, and slight residues of them are permitted on certain commodities when they are marketed. However, the official government tolerances do not permit them to be present simultaneously in concentrations that would be toxic.

Commissioner Larrick said, "The FDA has been careful in establishing tolerances. There is no indication that the tolerances now in effect for any of the organic phosphates constitute any hazard to the public health. But to be sure that we continue to safeguard the consumer adequately, we are going to require more evidence of safety in dealing with this type of compound in the future."

The nature of the additional evidence to be required is outlined in a policy statement published in the *Federal Register* October 23. The statement refers to the new facts discovered in the FDA laboratories and says:

"Therefore in considering a petition for a tolerance or tolerances for an or-

—Continued on page 71



OLIN SUPERINTENDENT: Kenneth L. Weeks, jr., appointed superintendent of operations by Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation at its chlorine-caustic soda facilities now under construction at Brunswick, Ga.

US Borax to Hike Borate Prices Jan. 1

Price increases on borax, boric acid and some borate compounds ranging from 2.35 percent to 4.8 percent have been scheduled by Pacific Coast Borax Company, New York, a division of United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, to go into effect January 1.

Under the new schedules, anhydrous borax will be boosted to $74 per ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b. California shipping points; crystals, $71 per ton, bags, same basis; granular decahydrate, $38.50 per ton, bulk, same basis; granular pentahydrate, $53.50 per ton, bulk, same basis, and powdered borax, $50 per ton, bags, same basis, USP

—Continued on page 35

Pfizer Markets 'Biostat-PA'

Poultry processors and retailers, seeking to keep their product as fresh as possible, will have a new ally soon with an antibiotic formulation designed to extend the freshness time of poultry 50 to 100 percent. Following official recognition Food and Drug Administration acceptance of the product in the October 23 *Federal Register*, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has announced the availability for immediate sale of "Biostat-PA."

Lemon Oil in Two Grades Being Offered by Sunkist

The products department of Sunkist Growers, Inc., Ontario, Calif., has announced the availability of "Exchange Brand California Cold Pressed Lemon Oil USP" in two product types.

"Exchange Brand Lemon Oil USP" is designed for use in extracts of high clarity, while the new "Royal Line" of "Exchange Brand Lemon Oil USP" is designed to meet specifications for emulsions and formulations requiring whole, unemulsified oil.

"Exchange Brand" citrus oils will be packaged in 385-pound drums, thirty-five-pound tins, seven-pound tins and one-pound bottles for distribution through Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., Dodge & Olcott, Inc., and Ungerer & Co., New York.

The Week's Price Changes

Penicillins, Streptomycin, Dihydrostreptomycin Advance. Copper Metal and Salts, Iodine, Bleached Shellac Declined.

Prices Advanced

Castor beans, $10 per ton (p. 56).
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (p. 56).
Copra, $3 per ton (p. 56).
Dihydrostreptomycin, ½c. per gram (p. 47).
Molasses, New Orleans, 2c. per gal. (p. 41).
New York, 4c. per gal.
Oil, castor, dom., 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
No. 1 Braz., ¾c.-1c. per lb.
Chenopodium, 20c. per lb. (p. 53).
Coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Corn, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 56).
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb (p. 56).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Lime, 50c. per lb. (p. 53).
Oleo, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 56).
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, 1c. per lb. (p. 56).
Penicillin, sterile, potassium and procaine, ¾c. per 1,000,000 units (p. 47).
bulk, potassium and procaine, ½c. per 1,000,000 units (p. 47).
Sodium, sterile, 1¾c. per 1,000,000 units (p. 47).
Streptomycin, ½c. per gram (p. 47).
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Valonia beards, $2 per ton (p. 55).
Cups, $1 per ton (p 55).
Valonia, extract, ¼c. per lb. (p. 55).
Wax, Montan, dom., 2c. per lb. (p. 56).
imp., 3c.-5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Blood, Chicago, 50c. per unit-ton (p. 39).
New York, 25c. per unit-ton.
Copper metal, 4c. per lb. (p. 34).
Sulfate, CP, 1.2c. per lb. (p. 34).
cryst., $1.30 per cwt.
tribasic, $2.65 per cwt.
Egg albumin, flake, 5c. per lb. (p. 55).
powder, 2c. per lb.
Iodine, crude, 32c. per lb. (p. 47).
Lard, cash, 4.5c. per lb. (p. 56).
Oil, palm, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Spearmint, 25c. per lb. (p. 53).
Shellac, bleached, 2c. per lb. (p. 59).
Tankage, Chicago, 75c. per unit-ton (p. 39).
Tin, ¼c. per lb. (p. 34).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Oct. 26, 1956	Oct. 19, 1956	Oct. 28, 1955
109.49	109.15	106.79

Anti-Dumping Opinions Invited

All industries concerned with operations of the anti-dumping law have been invited to submit their views on desirable changes in the law to Commissioner of Customs Ralph Kelly. The commissioner extended the invitation in a notice published in the *Federal Register* October 23, in accordance with provisions of the 1956 customs simplification act. The 1956 law requires the Secretary of the Treasury to review the operation and effectiveness of the anti-dumping act and make a report to congress.

The law states that "in that report, the secretary shall recommend to the congress any amendment of such anti-dumping act which he considers desirable or necessary to provide for greater certainty, speed, and efficiency in the enforcement of such anti-dumping act."

In an earlier customs simplification law, congress divided administration of the anti-dumping law between the Tariff Commission and the Treasury Department. Upon receipt of a complaint from industry alleging violation of the anti-dumping law by importers, the Treasury is required to determine whether imports are being entered at unfair prices. Upon such a finding, the Tariff Commission then conducts an investigation to determine whether domestic industry is being threatened or injured. Upon an affirmative finding by the Tariff Commission, the Treasury then imposes penalties on the imports.

Man-Made Rubber Output Under Way at Pilot Plant

First pilot plant production of man-made rubber that exactly duplicates tree rubber is now under way in a plant of Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., at Avon Lake, Ohio. Goodrich-Gulf is owned by The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, and Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa. The new rubber, "Ameripol SN," will shortly be made available to other companies for testing purposes.

KOPPERS SUPERINTENDENT: H. A. Kjellman, jr., named superintendent of the tar products division's new development plant at Arroyo, W. Va., by Koppers Company.

GAF Foreign Head Named

Dr. John Charles Moessinger has been named foreign representative for General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. In his new position he will be concerned with all of the company's foreign sales activities.

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PETRO-TEX VICE-PRESIDENT: James O'Connor Brown, plant manager of Petro-Tex Chemical Corporation, Houston, Tex., who has been elected a vice-president of the company. Petro-Tex is jointly owned by Tennessee Gas Transmission Company and Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation.

Business Still Good, P. A. Survey Indicates

This report was prepared by the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

It is still very good! So say purchasing executives in their October reports on the general state of their business. Production continues high, with 36 percent reporting it up as compared to 38 percent last month.

New orders are also down slightly, with 34 percent having a better new-order position as compared to 39 percent in September. Approximately 50 percent report their new orders and production are at the same high levels as in September.

Continued price increases, added where many feel they are already too high, are resulting in some shortening of the period for which purchasing executives will commit the company's money in forward buying. The only exceptions seem to be on those hard-to-get items where substantial lead item is necessary to get requirements scheduled.

Very little change is noted in either inventories or employment from last month.

Prosperity apparently continues to roll in spite of the obstacles thrown into its path. The October special question suggested that the increased cost of borrowing money might retard capital expansion or improvement plans. Not so, say two-thirds of the purchasing executives answering the question.

There was a general feeling that planned projects under way are not likely to be modified. However, they do believe that some projects planned but not started, may be held up until the turn of the year, when there can be another look at business generally, and the profit pic-

—Continued on page 70

Sorbitol Solution Output Plans Completed by Merck

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has announced that plans for the production of sorbitol solution, which is widely used in industry as a humectant or moisture conditioner, have been completed and that marketing of the product is expected to begin within a few weeks.

Merck will manufacture sorbitol solution at the company's Cherokee plant in Danville, Pa., where a hydrogenation unit has been installed to produce the product.

Paint Federation Installs Glaser as Its New President; Tomecko President-Elect

FPVPC Convention Report

Milton A. Glaser of the Midland Finishes Company, Chicago, was installed as the new president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs at its thirty-fourth annual meeting last week in Cincinnati, Ohio. He succeeded Clyde L. Smith of Vi-Cly Industries, Inc., Los Angeles, who stepped down from the presidency after a one-year term. Joseph W. Tomecko of Canadian Industries, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, was chosen president-elect for the coming year. He will automatically succeed to the federation presidency at the 1957 convention. Howard G. Sholl of the C. M. Athey Company, Baltimore, Md., was elected treasurer, while Homer Flynn was renamed executive secretary of FPVPC.

Milton A. Glaser

Federation's New Directors

Directors elected for three-year terms were Harry Kelfer of Sterling Paint & Varnish Company, Malden, Mass., and William L. Foy of Foy Paint Company, Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Kelfer will represent the New England Club on the federation board, while Mr. Foy will be the CDIC Club's delegate.

Members of the New York Club and St. Louis Club were elected to two-year terms on the federation's board of directors. They are, respec ively, Ralph H. Everett of M. J. Merkin Paint Company, New York, and Fred C. Weber, jr., of Phelan-Faust Paint Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Maurice Van Loo, director of paint research, Sherwin-Williams Company, Chicago, this year's Mattiello memorial lecturer, discussed problems entailed in the physical chemistry of paint coatings.

Mr. Van Loo opened his paper with a discussion of paint film distortions, such as low gloss, silking, flooding and floating, as a consequence of vortex action in paint films.

He described vortex action as a phenomenon of the volatilization of thinners in an applied film, in which the solvents evapora'e from the film at a rate producing small swirls that result in abnormal and defini e vortex cells.

A solution to the problem, he indicated, lay in the direction of the control of solvent action. Knowledge of vortex action in other media than paint dates

—Continued on page 61

Paint Bulletin Arouses Keen Interest in Trade

The paint industry showed considerable interest last week in a new publication, issued by the Department of Agriculture, which tells home owners what they need to know about house paints in order to select the right type for various purposes.

The bulletin, Home and Garden Bulletin No. 52, groups the hundreds of kinds of house paints on the market into six general types, and describes them in terms that enable the home owner to tell what type he is buying from the formula printed on the paint can label.

The advantages and limitations of each type are described so that the home owner can decide which type best meets his needs.

Formaldehyde Plants Planned by Reichhold

Large increases in the production of basic chemicals produced by Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., as well as the construction of two new formaldehyde plants have been announced by Henry H. Reichhold, president.

The new formaldehyde plants, added to existing facilities at Detroit, Mich., and Tuscaloosa, Ala., each will produce 35 million pounds a year.

At Tuscaloosa, also, pentaerythritol volume will be stepped up from 4 million to 10 million pounds annually. Phenol production will rise from 50 million to 75 million pounds a year.

Heightened industrial demand, spurred by the constantly rising use of products of plastics in new fields every month, was credited by Mr. Reichhold for increasing sharply the company's production. He said that the added production is needed to fill existing orders as well as those in the immedaite future.

At the present rate of business, Mr. Reichhold said, even further expansion would be necessary soon.

Textiles Still Number One User of Hydrogen Peroxide

The textile industry, long a user of hydrogen peroxide as a bleaching agent, today accounts for nearly two out of every five pounds of the chemical consumed. So says D. H. Ross, director of development for Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

According to Mr. Ross, 39 percent of the chemical consumed finds its way into

—Continued on page 71

Chemicals Due For Sharp Rise In Growth Rate

The chemical industry, which is now growing at a rate three times greater than the average of the rest of industry, will soon be growing "four, possibly five times as fast." That is the opinion of Marlin G. Geiger, executive vice-president in charge of the chemical group of W. R. Grace & Co. Mr Geiger's prediction came at a luncheon meeting of the Round Table for Business Executives held last week at the New School for Social Research in New York.

Admitting that much of the responsibility for the nation's farm surpluses rests squarely on the shoulders of the agricultural chemicals industry, Mr. Geiger explained that "radically improved fertilizers have made it possible to raise more crops on the same, or even less, acreage."

Insecticides Protected Crops

"Our insecticides have protected those crops and made it possible for them to reach temporarily glutted markets. Many new and improved agricultural chemicals are now either in the advanced laboratory stage or practically ready for the market. They will make it possible to increase production still further.

"Fortunately," he continued, "we in the chemical industry do not have to keep our eyes so closely glued to the ballot boxes as do the politicians. We can afford the luxury of looking at the long run. And when we do we see three major facts: —Our population is growing at the rate of about 2.5 million people per year; 95 percent of our tillable land is already cultivated; and industry is taking an increasingly large proportion of farm products each year.

"These facts convince us that the revolution we have fired must continue," Mr. Geiger went on, adding later that "when Thomas Malthus made his famous and gloomy prediction that man sooner or later faced starvation, his reasoning was not altogether unsound. But he could not and did not consider chemistry and the use that man would make of it."

"The whole petrochemicals industry is

—Continued on page 43

Phosphorus Pentasulfide Is Offered in Two Grades

Availability of two grades of phosphorus pentasulfide, one a more high-reactive type having unique properties as an intermediate in reactions, has been announced by Monsanto Chemical Company's inorganic chemicals division in St. Louis, Mo.

At the same time, plans for almost doubling production capacity were revealed. Production of the two grades of phosphorus pentasulfide is made possible by recently completed additions to manufacturing facilities at the company's Monsanto, Ill., plant. Both grades are available in carload or truckload quantities.

Diethylbenzene Product Is Available from Koppers

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced an improved grade of diethylbenzene called diethylbenzene, engraver grade, which overcomes objections to the odor of the product in the etching bath.

This product, which is used in conjunction with nitric acid in the etching of magnesium in the photoengraving trade (The Dow Process), was developed by the company's chemical division.

Mellon Institute to Build $1 Million Radiation Lab

Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced plans for construction of a million-dollar laboratory to house its recently established department of radiation research.

The two-story, double basement laboratory structure will be built on a newly-acquired 125-acre rural tract located about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh near the town of Export. Other structures expected to be required by the Institute's expanding industrial research programs will probably be built on the same site in the future, it was said.

Polio Virus Administered by Mouth in Cyanamid Tests

Attenuated strains of live poliomyelitis virus, produced experimentally, have been administered successfully by mouth over the past six years to persons varying in age from five days to fifty years.

This was disclosed last week by Kenneth H. Klipstein, general manager of the research division, American Cyanamid Company, New York, in reviewing progress of the company's ten-year research investigation of the possibilities of live virus immunization.

Mr. Klipstein warned, however, that despite the favorable experimental results achieved, much work remains to be done, including improved methods of production and more extensive trials on human beings. It is not possible at present, he emphasized, to predict when, or even if, a live polio virus vaccine will be ready for general use.

The strains developed in the course of these studies were the first attenuated polio viruses ever fed to a human being. Since this first human immunization on February 27, 1950, with live virus polio vaccine developed at the company's Lederle Laboratories Division, the same strains, representing two of the polio types, have been administered to a total of 600 persons. Recently, a strain representing the third polio type has been fed to two human volunteers.

American Cyanamid scientists are interested in investigating live virus immunization because it permits long-term protection like that resulting from the natural porcess of infection.

The team of scientists engaged in these researches at the company's laboratories in Pearl River, N. Y., is under the direction of Drs. H. R. Cox and H. Koprowski of the viral and rickettsial research section.

When the work began in 1946, the first

—Continued on page 52

Have You Explored the PYRIDINES ???

SYNTHETIC RUBBER

DRUGS

VITAMINS

SUR-FACTANTS

INSECTI-CIDES

SYNTHETIC FIBERS

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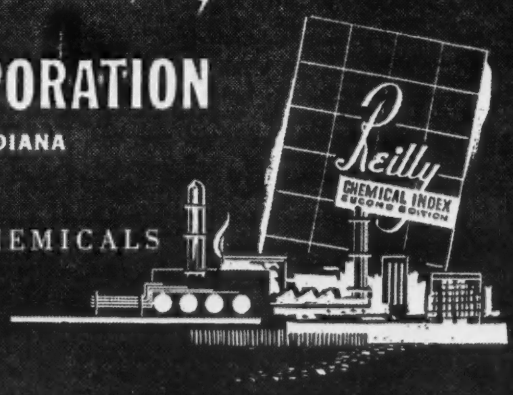

Association Meetings

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, October 28-November 1.
Commercial Chemical Development Association, Netherlands Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 1.
Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Barbizon Plaza hotel, New York, October 31-November 2.

Agricultural Ammonia Institute, annual convention, Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 7-9.

Air Pollution Control Association, semi-annual meeting, Rice hotel, Houston, Tex., December 3-5.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 12-15.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 10-12.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual dinner meeting, Delmonico hotel, New York, November 15.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 23-25.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, fall get-together, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., November 29.

Chemical Market Research Association, Harvard Business School, Cambridge, Mass., November 13-14.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 3-5.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, plastics meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 27-28; resort meeting, French Lick, Ind., May 13-14.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 20.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 16-17; spring meeting, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, March 6-8.

National Chemical Exposition, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, November 27-30.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual convention, Waldorf - Astoria, New York, November 26-28.

National Industrial Conference Board, fifth conference on atomic energy, Benjamin Franklin hotel, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, March 14-15.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Statler, Ambassador and Biltmore hotels, Los Angeles, November 12-14.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., November 10-15.

Nuclear Congress, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, March 11-15.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, Penn-Sheraton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 4-8.

Proprietary Association, scientific section, winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 11.

Society of Plastics Engineers, annual technical conference, Sheraton-Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., January 16-18.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual conference and Pacific Coast plastics exposition, Shrine Exposition Hall, Los Angeles, March 18-21.

Society of Rheology, annual meeting, Mellon Institute and Webster Hall hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 7-9.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, November 7; annual meeting and dinner, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 3.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12.

MCA Planning Seven Panels On Various Problems of Industry For Its Conclave Next Month

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association is planning a seven-panel program for its semi-annual meeting and winter conference, to be held November 20 at the Statler hotel, New York. Leaders in industry, government, trade associations and education will be among the panel speakers. At a luncheon there will be addresses by George L. Parkhurst, vice-president and a director of Standard Oil Company of California, and John E. Hull, president of MCA. The banquet speaker will be Clifford F. Hood, president of United States Steel Corporation.

The first panel will be on "Merchandising and Marketing in the Chemical Industry," with Dr. W. G. Malcolm, vice-president of American Cyanamid Company, acting as moderator. The participants will be:—Parker Frisselle, manager of market research for Dow Chemical Company; Allen B. Clow, general manager of the fine chemicals division of American Cyanamid, and Ralph Winslow, vice-president and manager of marketing for Koppers Company.

'Congress and Business'

The next panel will be on "Congress and Business." Dr. George P. Vincent, chairman of the Washington advisory committee of MCA and manager of government services for the chemical divisions of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, will be the moderator. The participants will be:—Sen. Roman L. Hruska of South Dakota; Charles P. Lamb, attorney and authority on trade association matters; and George A. Fowles, formerly head of the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration, and manager of plastic materials sales for B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company.

"Education" will be the topic of the first afternoon panel. Glen Perry, assistant director of the public relations department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., will be the moderator. The participants will be:—William E. Chace, MCA's director of education; Arthur V. Wilker, trustee of the Union Carbide Educational Fund; Frank L. Linton, comptroller of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; and T. C. Fetherston, assistant director of public relations for Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

The next afternoon panel will be on "Corrosion Prevention." The moderator will be William L. Fair, jr., consultant, Koppers Company, and the participants will be:—Frank L. LaQue, vice-president

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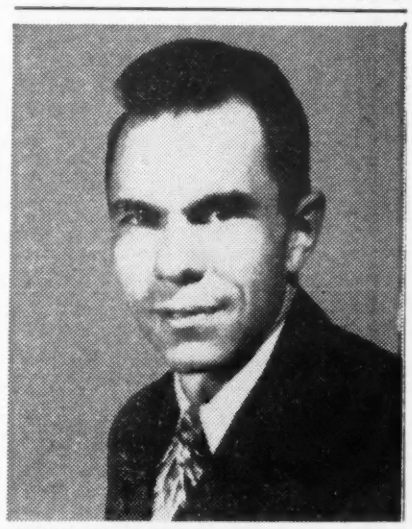

PERKIN MEDALIST FOR 1957: Dr. Glenn Theodore Seaborg, Nobel laureate and director of chemical research at the University of California's radiation laboratory in Berkeley, who has been chosen to receive the 1957 Perkin medal of the American section, Society of Chemical Industry.

Equipment Standards Essential to Chemicals

The chemical industry can receive the benefits of processing with standardized equipment only if a majority of users specify and use such equipment. This was the contention of W. D. Staley, vice-president in charge of sales for Duriron Company, Dayton, Ohio, in a speech before the seventh national conference on Standards last week at the Roosevelt hotel, New York.

The conference was held in conjunction with the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the American Standards Association.

Mr. Staley, speaking on "Chemical Industry Standards—Management Views and Mutual Benefits," reviewed standardization as a basis for the manufacture of, and forecasting the market for, chemical process equipment and supplies.

Emphasizing specification and use of standardization equipment by the chemical industry, he pointed out that, "If there is not a general acceptance of standardized equipment on the part of the users, then any standardization program will fail."

Other speakers at the session were J. G.

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Packaging Is Now a Science For Experts, Consultants Advised

"Packaging is now a science, the application of which has the greatest potentiality for reducing manufacturing costs and increasing sales and profits," Leonard C. Cartwright, account executive with Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, told the annual meeting of the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers in New York last week. "Realization of these advantages can only be attained through the experience of experts—either on your own staff or the staff of your consultant," Mr. Cartwright said.

Carl Bussow

The meeting was highlighted by the re-election of Carl Bussow, of A. W. Dow, Inc., as president. Others re-elected were:—Vice-president, Foster Dee Snell, president of Foster D. Snell, Inc.; secretary, Earl D. Stewart, director of research for Schwarz Laboratories, Inc., and treasurer, William C. Bowden, vice-president of Ledoux & Co.

Still Room for Improvement

Despite past achievements, there is still considerable room for improvement in the packaging field, Mr. Cartwright said. To illustrate his statement, the speaker made the following points:—

"Packaging labor constitutes approximately 90 percent of direct labor costs in the chemical industry; 75 percent in the food industry; 50 percent in many of the mechanical-electrical industries. Still comparatively little effort is employed to

—Continued on page 71

SAACI Nominating Unit Chairman Is Schumacher

Warren T. Schmacher of J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., has been elected chairman of the nominating committee of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry. The seven-man group will choose a slate of SAACI officers for the 1957-58 term. Other members of the nominating unit are:—

Edward A. Bush of Dragoco, Inc., New York; George L. Conboy of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; N. Harold Fyffe of Oldbury Electro-Chemical Company, New York; Walter T. Johnson of Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, New York; James McInnes, jr., of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, and M. Testa, jr., of Shell Chemical Corporation, New York.

Larrick to Be Honored

The Food Law Institute will give a luncheon in honor of George P. Larrick, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, today at the University Club, New York. The luncheon will be a concluding part of the fiftieth anniversary observance of the pure food and drug law.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Meet in Washington Nov. 29

The fall get-together of the Chemical Bureau Alumni Association will be held in the Washington Room, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., on November 29.

The affair, which will get under way at 6 p.m., will feature an address by Dr. Udell T. Greene, director of the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

TGA Scientific Unit Lists Meeting Agenda

The scientific section of the Toilet Goods Association will hear a paper on "Zirconium Oxychloride—A New Ingredient for Antiperspirants," prepared by E. G. Helton, E. W. Daley, and J. C. Ervin, of the toilet goods division of Procter & Gamble Company, at its twenty-fourth meeting on Wednesday, December 12, at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

Other papers to be read at the meeting include:—"A Method for Determining the Waving Efficiency of Cold Permanent Wave Lotions," by Donald H. Kirby, of the research and development laboratory of John H. Breck, Inc.

"Dermatological Evaluaton of Perfumes of Low Sensitizing Index," by Dr. Raymond A. Osbourn, department of dermatology, Georgetown University Medical Cen-

—Continued on page 71

SOCMA to Hear P. R. Talk

Dan J. Forrestal, manager of public relations for Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., will be guest speaker at the luncheon meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association meeting, to be held November 7 in the Roosevelt hotel, New York. Cocktails will be served at noon and luncheon at 12:30 p.m.

Zirconium Recovery Study Started by Mines Bureau

Bureau of Mines has begun a $110,000 research project, financed by the Atomic Energy Commission, to develop a method for recovering zirconium from impure sponge metal, mill scrap and zirconium alloys.

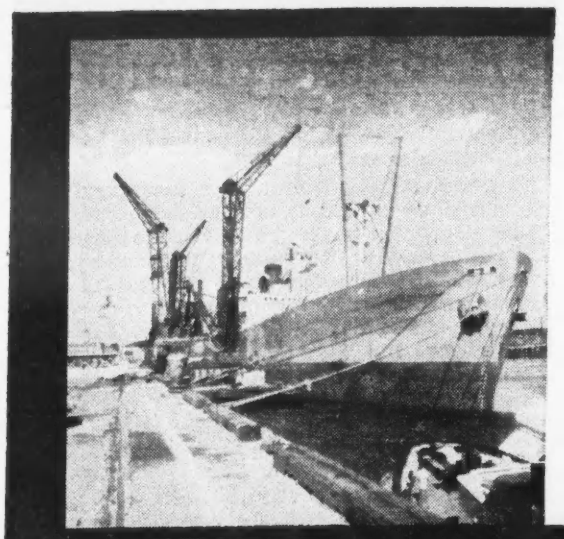
This was disclosed last week by Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton, who said the research will be conducted at the bureau's Boulder City, Nev., experiment station and will emphasize an electro-refining process.

According to the bureau, only a small part of the impure sponge frequently obtained in making zirconium and the scrap produced in fabricating and machining it, can be recycled to make reactor-grade material. This is because impurities in the sponge and scrap lower the quality of metal made from them.

Electro-refining promises to overcome this problem, commented bureau director Marling J. Ankeny. With this method, various grades of scrap, offgrade sponge and certain zirconium alloys are fed into an electrolytic cell. When electric current is passed through the cell, the feed metal is dissolved and relatively pure zirconium is deposted on a plate called a cathode.

Metallurgists at the Boulder City station will use technics developed in the bureau's pioneering research on electro-refining of titanium metal to guide them in designing the electrolytic cell for zirconium recovery.

"Development of a commercially feasible electro-refining process would make more zirconium metal available for use in building atomic reac ors," Mr. Ankeny said. "It would also recover material now lost in producing fabricating and machining zirconium," he added, "thus helping to lower the metal's price and paving the way for its eventual use in other fields."



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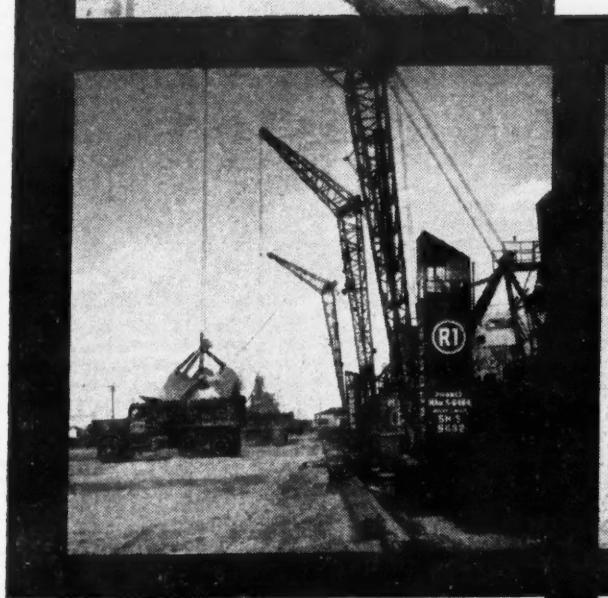

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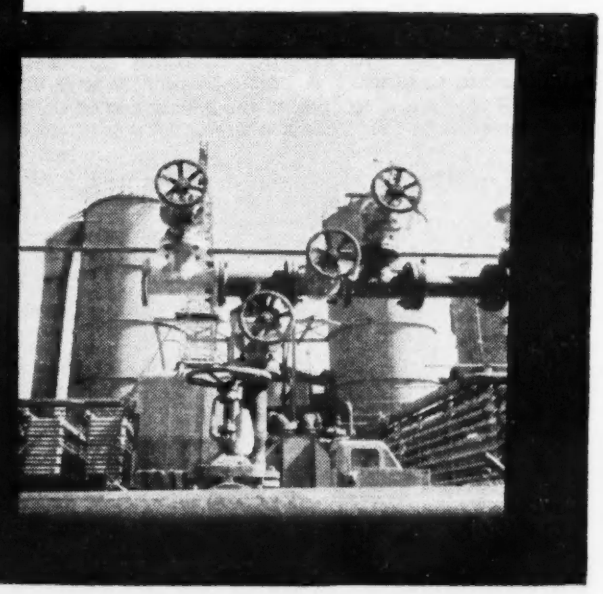

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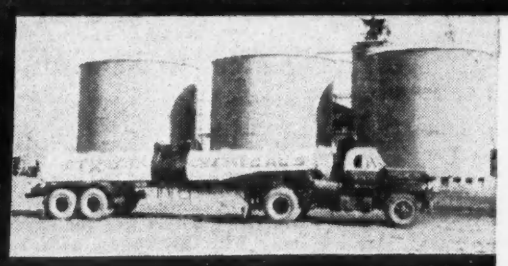

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, October 26 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech. flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30½ - —
ton lots lb. .31½ - —
smaller lots lb. .34½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .79 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - .81
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 - —
cryst., dms., c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56% bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70% bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. .00 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech, dms, c.l. dlvd 100 lbs.13.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh) bbls. 1,000-lb. lots, lb .56 - .53
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¼ - —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 1.77
USP dms, 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb 2.53 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs or more, frt adjusted lb 3.70 - —
Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic USP dms, 25-100 kilo lots kilo.12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.12.33 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.12.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.13.50 - —
Battery, chys, c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l. works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lb lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech. 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.126.75 —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 —
smaller lots same basis. ton.181.50 —
dms., c.l., works ton.151.25 -172.25
ton lots ex whse, N. Y or Chi ton.201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.205.00 -227.00
gran. bgs., c.l., works ton.101.75 —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.151.50 —
smaller lots, same basis ton.156.50 —
dms., c.l., works ton.126.25 147.25
ton lots ex whse, N. Y or Chi ton.176.00 -197.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton.181.00 -202.00
bulk c.l. works ton.93.75 —
Boric, tech. 99.9% powd. bgs., c.l., works ton.106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton..161.50 —
dms. c.l. works ton.131.25 152.25
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton 186.00 207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher
Broenners, bbls lb 1.76 —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Capric, dms lb. .25 .27
Caprylic, dms lb. .25 .27
Cassella dms, frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, dms lb. .17¾ - .19¾
Chicago paste bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 —
Chloroacetic mono purif., flake, 99% dms lb .23½ - .25½
tech. flake 96-97% dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib dms., 2,000 lbs or more, works lb 2.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs. same basis, lb. 2.30 - —
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt equald lb. .0415 - —
Acid, chlorosultonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c per lb higher
Chromic, 99½%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, recd., bots lb 2.50 3.50
Citric, USP anhyd gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. 29½ .30
10,000-lb lots f shipt. lb. .30 .30½
smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
Monohydrous, gran. fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .27½ .28
10,000-lb lots f shipt. lb. 28 .28½
smaller lots lb. 29 .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c higher
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. 1.05 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb 25 .27
tanks lb 23 .25
dbl dist., dms lb 25 .27
tanks lb 23 .24
Corn oil, dist. dms lb. .16¾ .18¾
tanks lb. .14¾ - —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾ - .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾ - —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. 72 - —
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, 50°, 207° or above, tanks, frt. equald, gal. 1.10 - —
204° to 207° C., tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.20 - —
non-resin grade, 50°, 210° or above, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.19 - 1.20
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .95 - —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .82 .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .63 .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 .67
245° C. to 293° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.23
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dithiodibenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.43 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½ - —
F, crude paste bbls. works lb 2.10 —
Folic, bots fib cns kilo-lots or more gram 1.40 —
Formic, 85% chys., c.l. works lb 1570 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90% chys. c.l. works lb. .1625 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .1673 - .1778
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —
Gallic, NF VII bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.30 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
Gamma, dry grd. bbls. frt. alld. lb 1.50 - —
paste bbls. frt. alld lb 1.45 - —
Gluconic, tech. 50% bots lb. .25 - .33
chys lb. .19 - —
dms lb 15½ - —
l-Glutamic, 98-102% fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.05 - —
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., chys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., chys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48% chys., dlvd E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° chys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.13 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP consumers, chys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
5-pint bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .20¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ - .23¼
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls. c.l. dlvd lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - .90
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
Aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.19.25 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 1.32
USP, chys. lb. .88 —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
approx.	approximately	E	east	ord	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	p-	para
		exp.	expressed	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	F	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls	bales	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	redist.	redistilled
chys.	carboys	I.&a.	iron and aluminum	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	I.b.p.	initial boiling point	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost insurance, freight	imp.	imported	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	incl.	included	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	indust.	industrial	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	kgs	kegs	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	l-	laevo	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lb	pound	sec.	secondary
cps	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than carlots	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	liq.	liquid	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	mfrs.	manufacturers	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	m-	meta	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	tech.	technical
dest-dist	destructive-distilled	N-	nitrogen	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	n-	normal	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	nat.	natural	t.w.	tank wagons
		neut.	neutral	USP	U. S Pharmacopoeia
		NF	National Formulary	vis.	viscosity
				VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

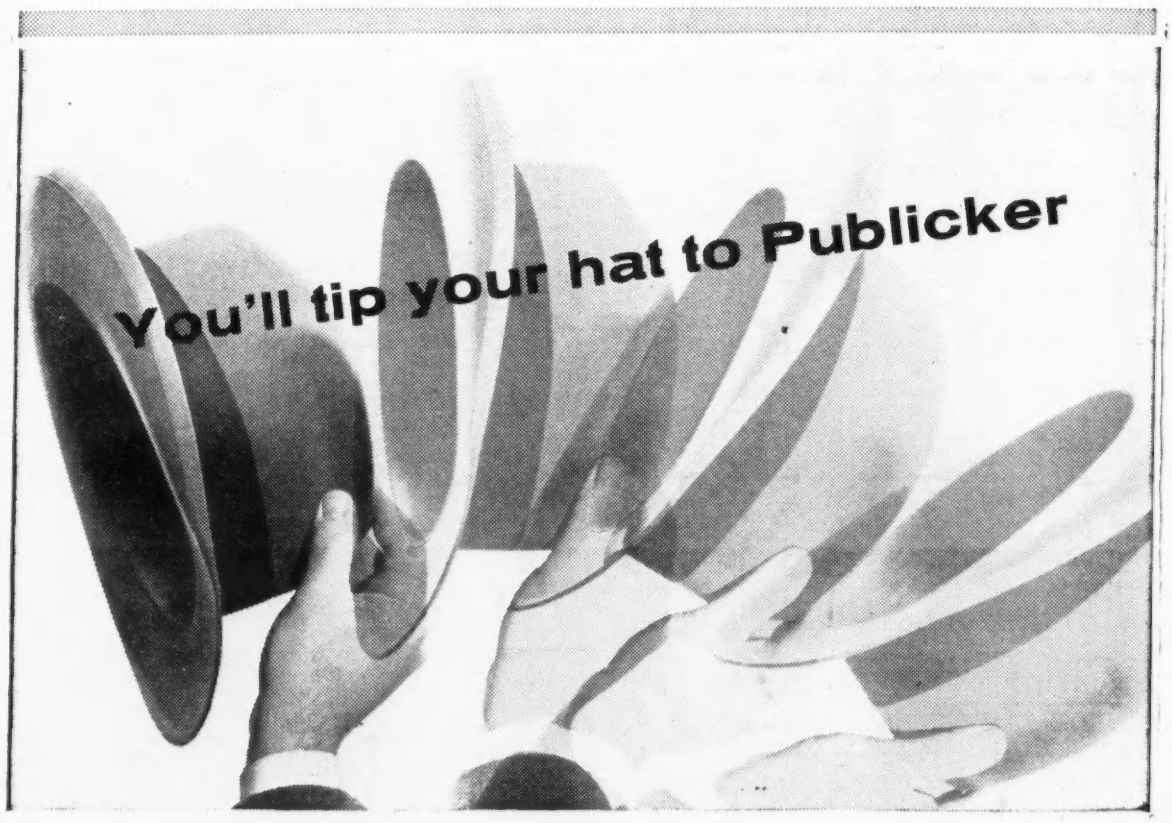
Acid, J—Alcohol, n-Butyl

Acid, J, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —
L, buls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1821- .215
smaller lots lb. .1921- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3121- .37
smaller lots lb. .3171- .375
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 -11.95
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb .85 .88
Laurent's, bbls lb .60 —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .36½- .38½
Linseed oil, dist., dms. lb. .1970- —
w.w., dms. lb. .2270- —
Maleic, cryst, powd, dms lb. .37 .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 —
Mandelic, NF dms., 1,000-lb lots. lb 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —

Acid, molybdic, 85%, dms, works lb. 1.20 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .26 - .28
1-naphthol-4 sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Casella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd kilo 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85

Acid, nitric, 42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
5 pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white) dms. lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .18½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Peri, dry, frt. alld. lb. 1.35 - —
paste, frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75

Acid, phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
t.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0975
tanks, works lb. .0640- —
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .85 - —
tech., bbls lb. .44 - —
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. of 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 -3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, frt. equald. lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., cl., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tall oil, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .49 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .51 - —
imported lb. .41½- .42
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
o-Toluidine-m-Sulfonic, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .32 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots. gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
powdered, 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.75 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms lb. .65 - 1.00
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.74 - 1.76
flake lb. 1.70 - 1.72
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —



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★ *Butyl Alcohol* ★ *Amyl Acetate*
★ *Butyl Acetate* ★ *Acetone*
★ *Acetaldehyde* ★ *Acetic Acid*
★ *Refined Fusel Oil*

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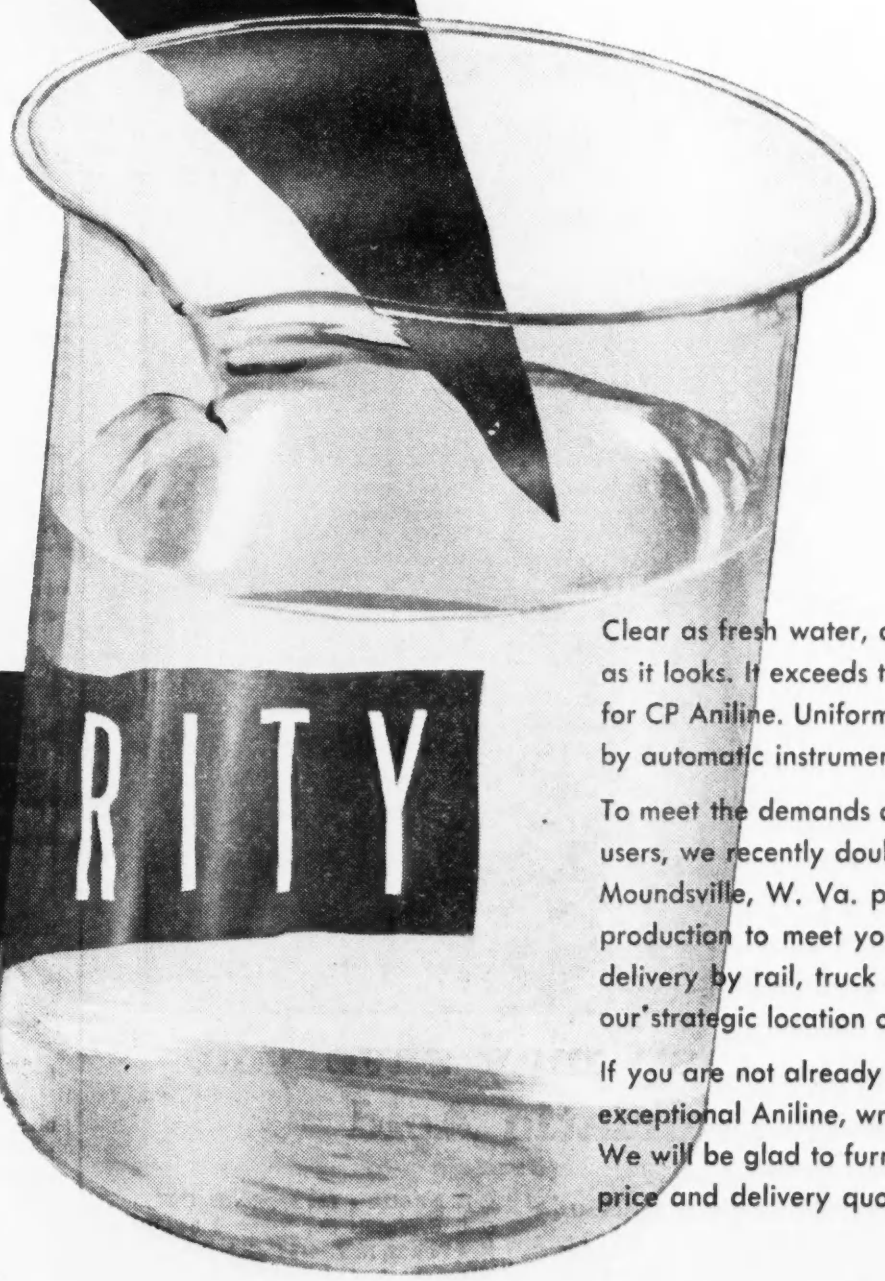

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Allied Chemical

Alcohol, n-Butyl—Aluminum Trihydrate

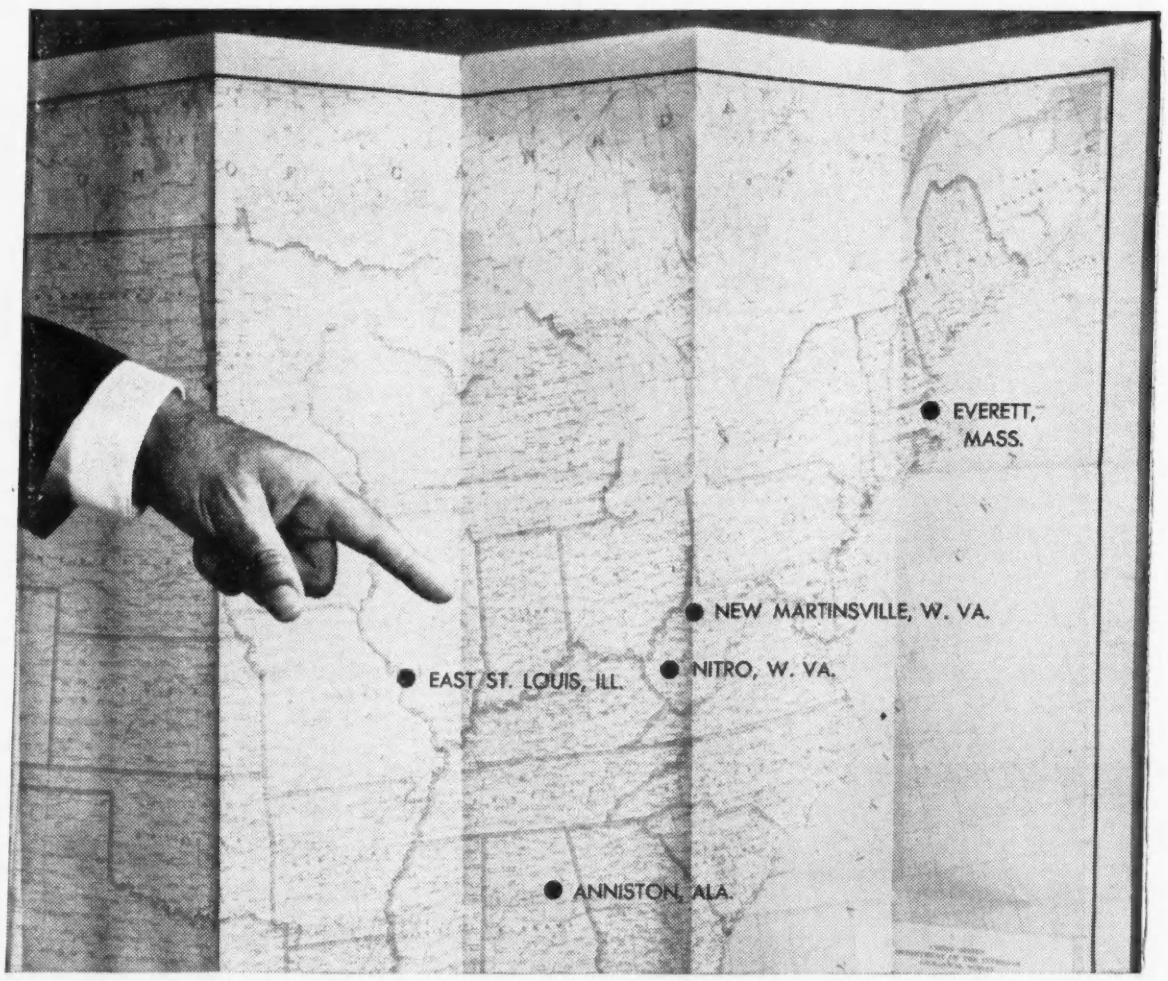
Alcohol, n-butyl, sec-synthetic, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tert-synthetic dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .12 - —
Caprylˌ 95%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .22½- .23½
tanks, works ..... lb .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .68 - —
Cinnamic, bots ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .21 - —
perfume grade, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
normal (see 1-Decanol).
Denat. CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis. gal. .48½ .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

Alcohol, denat., SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .635 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .685 - .745
tanks same basis ..... gal. .475 - —
SD23A, dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .695 - .755
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .47 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .665 —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .715 - .775
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .505 —

Alcohol, denat., SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .695 - .755
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .485 - —
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .125 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .145 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.55 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.63 -20.69
tanks, same basis ....gal.20.42 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis .. gal. .47 - —
absolute, 200 pf, tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.21.68 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.73 -21.79
tanks, same basis ..gal.21.52 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl cns., works ..... lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn..... lb. .20 - —
Newark, N. J. ..... lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn..... lb. .21 - —
Newark N. J ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn ..... lb. .184 - —

Alcohol, hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .25 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd. 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .41 - —
Lauryl, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 3.25
tech (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms ..... lb. 1.14 1.45
standard, dms ..... lb. 1.10 1.60
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. or t.t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .38 - —
f.o.b. Newark, N. J ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver ..... lb. .365 - —
dlvd. W. of Denver ..... lb. .375 - —
Tridecyl mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .24 —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade dms ..... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech. fib dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs ..... lb 1.75 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Allethrin, 90% dms. frt. alld lb.28.80 28.90
soln. 20% dms. 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld ..... lb 95 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Chloride dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .50 - —
powd., cs ..... lb. .65 - —
Curacao kgs ..... lb. .60 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs ..... lb. 3.35 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0455- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .048 - .0755
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls. l.c.l. works lb. .14 —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 17.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys, c.l., works. lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¾- .19¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
works lb. .12 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. frt. equald lb. .032 - —
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0345- —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0445- —
bulk, same basis ..... lb. .0295- —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2710- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2500- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68 - —
standard grade, dms ..... lb. .48 - —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.09 - —
standard grade, dms ..... lb. .78½- —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .38 - .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ... ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ... ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.55
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.
USP, gran., dms., works ... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).

GOOD NEWS IF YOU'RE EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI



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If you're east of the Mississippi, or in a bordering state, any one of these five Monsanto plants can deliver to you high-quality Muriatic Acid and offer excellent service. Just tell us how much you want, and we'll check our map and calculate freight rates for delivered cost.

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Ambergris, gray, bots	oz	8.00	10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt, alld	lb	1.57	—
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis	lb	1.03	1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.475	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.485	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	45	—
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt, alld	lb	44	—
l.c.l., frt, alld	lb	.45	—
tanks, frt, alld	lb	42	—
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., in lots	lb	2.05	—
smaller lots	lb	2.50	—
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt alld	lb	1.15	—
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms	lb	3.55	—
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt, equald	ton	75.00	—
refrigeration, tanks works frt equald	ton	82.50	—
aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd basis	ton	83.00	—
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia aqueous)			
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt, equald, 100 lbs.		8.25	—
l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs.		9.25	—
white, refined (see Ammonium chloride tech.)			
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms	lb.	.38	—
Benzoate USP dms., kgs, 4,000-lb lots frt alld	lb	80	—
smaller lots frt alld	lb	81	1.08
Biborate gran, dms c.l. works	ton	319.50	—
ton lots, ex whse	ton	395.00	—
smaller lots ex whse	ton	400.00	—
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.00	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		9.00	—
Bichromate dms., works	lb	42	43
Bifluoride dms, dlvd	lb.	2145	224s
Bromide, NF gran, bbls	lb.	43	—
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher			
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms.	lb.	.16	—
Chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		5.75	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.75	8.20
USP gran, bbls., dms	lb.	17¼	—
Citrate, dibasic, bbls	lb.	.77	—
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)			
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).			
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)			
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	3.07	—
Iodide, NF, dms., bots	lb	4.26	4.38
Linoleate 80% dms. works	lb	50	55
Nitrate dom., fert, grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt, equald, base price	ton	64.00	—
August discount	ton.	4.00	5.00
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l. ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton, base price	ton	64.00	—
August discount	ton	5.00	—
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b cars Los Angeles	ton	79.69	—
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va	ton	51.00	—
Oxalate fine gran, dms	lb	26½	31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton	187.50	—
ton lots, ex whse	ton	271.50	—
smaller lots, ex whse	ton	276.50	—
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher			
Persulfate, kgs	lb.	.38	47½
Phosphate coml, bgs, c.l., works, frt, equald	lb.	09¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	10	—
dibasic NF V bbls dms	lb	46	—
tech, bgs c.l. works, frt, equald	lb.	09¼	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	10	—
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	1.62	1.64
Silicofluoride dms, works	lb	11¾	13¼
Sulfamate, bgs, c.l., l.l., works	lb.	18	—
l.c.l. works	lb	22	—
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price	ton	32.00	—
syn., bulk, c.l. f.o.b. works	ton	32.00	42.00
purif., dms. works	lb	.09	.09¼
Sulfide liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis	ton	160.00	—
Sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)			
Thiocyanate tech, dms., c.l., works	lb.	20	—
l.c.l. works	lb	22	.26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis	lb	1.35	1.65
highly purif cbys, 100% basis,	lb	1.70	1.96
Thiosulfate cryst, photo grade, 6h dms, frt alld	lb	65	—
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic bots	lb.	28.00	—
dl, dms	lb	6.00	—
d-monobasic bots	lb	28.00	—
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots	lb.	28.00	—
dl dms	lb	6.00	—
d-Sulfate, dms	lb.	28.00	—
dl dms	lb.	6.00	—
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms, c.l. frt alld E of Rockies	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb	15½	—
ex pentane reg, dms, c.l. dlvd,	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	19½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.16	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	—
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	19¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl)			
n-Butyrate, dms	lb.	1.00	1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms	lb.	1.70	2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots	lb.	1.75	1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms	lb.	.82	1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol dms, c.l., works,	lb.	.49½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.50½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.47	—
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25¾	—
Anethole, NF, cns., dms	lb.	1.60	1.80
tech., dms	lb.	1.10	1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls	lb.	.80	.90
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt, alld	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., frt, alld	lb.	.23	—
tanks, frt, alld	lb.	.21	—
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals.	lb.	.21½	—
Salt dms, c.l. truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min. frt, alld	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs.	lb.	No price.	
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.26	—
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.26	—
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms	lb.	1.95	2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt, alld	lb.	.80	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.82	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78	—
p-Anisidine, dms., works	lb.	.97	—
Annatto seed, whole, bgs	lb.	.15	.17
Anthracene 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works	lb.	.83	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.95	—
Anthraquinone 99.5% bbls c.l., frt. alld	lb	83	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	86	—
electrical grade bbls, l.c.l., same basis	lb	91	—
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)			
Metal bulk c.l., mines	lb.	.33	—
cs., c.l., mines	lb.	33½	—
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt, alld	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
Sulfide, approx. 65% bgs., dlvd	lb.	23	26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works	lb.	41	—
l.c.l., works	lb	43	—
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech. powd., dms	lb.	.69½	.74½
USP, powd., dms	lb.	.74½	.75½
Antipyrine NF 200-lb bbls	lb	3.50	—
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP 5 oz lots, bots	oz.	35	60 —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls	lb.	13	—
Arecoline hydrobromide NF, bots., tins	oz	4.50	6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots	kilo	74.80	—
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls.	lb.	2.25	—
Arsenic metal lump bbls ex whse.	lb	54	—
Trioxide USP dms	lb.	48	—
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb	05½	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb	06½	.07½
Asafetida cn	lb.	.40	—
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.85	—
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).			
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton.	1,400.00	—
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines.	ton.	750.00	—
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton.	611.60	—
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	480.00	—
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 3R, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton.	408.10	—
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	382.80	—
3Z, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton	353.10	—
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	190.30	—
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	190.30	—
4T, c.l., (20 tons), mines	ton.	171.60	—
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	171.60	—
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	135.00	—
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton	135.00	—
5M, c.l. (20 tons) mines	ton.	122.35	—
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines	ton.	115.50	—
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	82.00	—
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	72.00	—
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	68.25	—
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton.	58.00	—
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	48.30	—
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines	ton.	42.00	—
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	41.00	—
7RF c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton.	42.00	—
7T, c.l., (30 tons), mines	ton.	29.00	—
7TF c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton.	42.00	—
8S, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton	28.35	—
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l lots $4 per ton higher			
Asphalt gilsonite black jet, bgs., c.l., mines	ton	37.00	—
select 350° F fusing pt., bgs., c.l. mines	ton	38.00	—
270-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines	ton	37.00	—
seconds 300°-390° F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines	ton	32.00	—
Maniak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	06¼	—
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy	gal.	.09	—
emulsion tanks tankwagon refy	gal	09½	—
steam refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks tankwagon, refy	ton	21.00	—
85-300 penetration tanks, tank wagon refy	ton	20.00	—
Aspirin (see Acid acetylsalicylic)			
Atropine, USP, bots	oz.	3.90	4.50
Sulfate, USP, bots	oz.	2.25	2.65

B

Bacitracin bulk 1,000,000,000 or more units		70	—
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units		75	—
Balm of Gilead buds dried bgs	lb	1.35	1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs	lb	28	.31
Barbital USP, 100-lb dms	lb	4.50	—
Sodium USP, dms	lb	4.75	4.7
Barium carbonate precip, bgs, c.l., works	ton	100.00	—
smaller lots works	ton	110.00	—
Chlorate, kgs, works	lb	.32	.36
l.c.l. l.l. frt equald	ton	283.00	—
Chloride anhyd bgs c.l. works	ton	165.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	175.00	—
NF, cryst, dms	lb	.20	—
tech., cryst, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.50	—
l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		7.00	—
Chromate, bgs, frt equald	lb	.35	—
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			

EXPLORING NEW TERRITORY?

...Hydroxylamine salts* may apply in your field

For synthesis— Hydroxylamine salts may be used to make oximes, hydroxamic acids, and numerous intermediates. They are useful for preparation of anti-skinning agents, anti-rusting agents, and pharmaceuticals.

As acid-stable reducing agents— For metallic ions such as ferric, cupric, silver, and for nonmetallics such as dyes, peroxides, and nitrites. These compounds are useful in purification processes, dyeing of acrylic fibers and as a short-stopper for catalyzed polymerization reactions.

As oxidizing agents— This is new territory that needs exploring. Hydroxylamine salts are probably mild oxidizing agents.

Effects on proteins and biological systems— Hydroxylamine salts inhibit enzymes such as catalase, harden gelatine . . . derivatives are good fungicides and bactericides. For the most part, this is a poorly explored area suitable for intensive experimentation.

*Hydroxylammonium Acid Sulfate $NH_2OH \cdot H_2SO_4$
Hydroxylammonium Sulfate $(NH_2OH)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$
Hydroxylammonium Chloride $NH_2OH \cdot HCl$

Already known for their wide range of utility, these nitroparaffin derivatives may find dramatic uses from future research. Their potential applications for experimentation are almost unlimited.

For more details on these and other uses for Hydroxylamine salts, mail the coupon below.

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Please send me data sheets #19 and #19A for information on Hydroxylamine salts.

Name_____ Title_____
Company_____
Street_____
City_____ Zone_____ State_____

Barium Hydrate—Chalk

Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 208.00 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald ton 218.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb 16 - —
t.c.l. t.t.l., dlvd lb 17 - —
Oxide, grd. dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton 275.00 - —
Peroxide dms. frt equald lb 20 - —
Stearate ctns., c.l., frt alld lb 39 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb 40 44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray dms lb 15 .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton 85.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
95-75% bgs. mines ton 25.00 - —
water grd., paper bgs., c.l., St Louis ton 49.00 - —
ex-whse. N. Y. ton 70.85 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 6.75 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb .35 .37
root, bls lb .45 .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l. mines ton 14.00 —
imp. Italian white high gel. bgs 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 84.00 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton 87.00 - —
low gel. bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 82.35 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton 85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb 44 —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb 74 1.05
tech., cbys., dms., t.l. lb 43 - —
smaller lots lb 44 —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb .0075 .008
t.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb .009 .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd, gamma unit-lb .0075 —
t.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb .009 —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb 3.48 3.50
Benzol, coal-tar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal .36 - —
Birmingham district gal .36 - —
Chicago district gal .36 - —
Cleveland district gal .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb 1.40 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb 18 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb 20 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb 22 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb 23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd, Metropolitan area lb .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb 98 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .60 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c. cns., dms lb. .72 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .24 —
tank trucks, dlvd, Metropolitan area lb .21 —
A 2½c differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel drums prices were 1½c lower.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns lb. 1.80 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 9.85 - —
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb 1.75 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, oxy., lots lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs, ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms. lb 2.10 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb 4.47 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb 4.37 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, 6b dms lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb 29¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb 30¾ - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb 17 - —
cs., t.c.l., ex whse. lb 22½ 26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb 17 23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works lb 72 - —
t.c.l., dlvd or whse lb 78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb 12 - —
t.c.l., dlvd or whse lb 19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb .074 - —
t.c.l., works lb .1225 - —
Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., t.c.l., whse lb 10 —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790 - —
t.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .122 .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0550 - —
ctns., t.c.l. whse lb .0950 —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb .045 —
bgs., ctns., t.c.l., whse lb .085 —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160 - .067
Blackberry root bark, bls lb 45 —
Black haw root bark, bls lb 63 .65
tree bark, bls lb .45 - .50
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton 190.00 —
t.c.l., works ton 200.00 —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton 110.00 —
t.c.l., works ton 120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton 155.00 —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton 5.25 - —
high grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago unit-ton 5.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
t.l. lb. .15 .17
t.t.l. lb. .15½ .35½
Bloodroot, bls lb 48 50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb 1.20 —
Chinese, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
t.c.l. ton lots, same basis lb .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .52 —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb 4.90 —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl, violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb 2.75 —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 4.00 4.15
Milori, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .55
t.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - .56
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - .57
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb .85 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, soluble, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
t.c.l. ton lots, same basis lb .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .52 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb .52 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½ - .35
jobbing types, bbls, same basis lb. .19 —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb 22½ .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb 4.10 —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb 5.35 —
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 3c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton 60.00 - —
Los Angeles ton 82.00 —
Bone phosphate, denuorinated (see Di of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton 80.50 —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chicago ton 130.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 71.50 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 69.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 119.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 124.00 —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 43.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton 93.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 98.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 36.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 57.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton 107.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 112.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 51.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 48.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 98.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 103.00 —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. 18 24
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19 .26
Borneol, cns lb 2.50 4.5
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
t.t.l. works lb 70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .31 .33
tanks, same basis lb .22½ —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
cbys. lb 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .17¼
t.c.l., works lb. .06½ .17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .16¼
t.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .16½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., works, lb. .07 - .07¾
t.c.l., works lb. .07¼ - .08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾ —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½ - .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½ .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.30 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l., refy lb .21 - —
t.c.l., refy lb .22 - —
tanks, refy lb .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½ —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ - —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .33¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Oleate, refd., dms., t.c.l., works, lb 32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. equald, t.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - —
Butylamine (see mono-, di- and tri-), lb. .25 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb 55 - —
t.c.l., works lb 56 - —
tanks, works lb 54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .27½ - —
t.c.l. lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 19½ —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb 6.75 7.00
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd, lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.80 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works, gram .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram .65 - —
In edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted, lb 4.00 - —
Arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb .09 - .09½
Bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .92 - —
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton 134.40 —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.50 - —
chalk whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 32.00 - 34.00
t.c.l., same basis lb .10 - .10½
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 - 18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton 32.50 - —
t.c.l., works ton 42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l. works ton 38.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 37.50 - —
t.c.l., works ton 47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton 110.00 - 160.00
t.c.l., works ton 120.00 - 175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb 27 —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 29.00 —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton 12.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 27.50 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald, ton 34.00 - 71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb .22 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb .24 - .55
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. 67 .69
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.95 - 25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm. 30.80 - 34.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 .93
frt. equald lb. .27¼ - —
Iodide, jars lb 4.52 —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 2.25
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms.,
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 46.00 - —
tech., 5-dm. lots, works lb. .13 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted, gram .045 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½%P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 79.55 - 83.25
t.c.l., frt. equald ton 89.55 - 93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 94.50 —
t.c.l., frt. equald ton 99.50 - 104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l lb. .37 —
t.c.l lb. .38 .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.42 —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.55 —
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb. .85 .90
syn., tech., 1 bbl or more lb. .48 —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb .92 —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs lb 4.00 4.05
powd., bxs lb 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb 4.50 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb 4.35 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.05 —
Carbon black (see Black, Carbon).
Dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd, Metropolitan area ton 73.00 - 115.00
ton 73.00 115.00
cyls., same basis lb .08 .09
solid, same basis lb. .035 .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .07 —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼ .14½
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb 3.20 - —
"B" lb 3.10 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs. lb. 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 14.40 —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 14.50 - 15.20
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram .295 —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units .12 —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd, million units .21 —
b-Carotene, pure crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram, cns gram .35 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns gram .084 —
Carvol, bots lb 4.50 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .33 - —
Casein, dom. acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .32 Nom.
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .38 Nom.
Imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .22 - .23
New Zealand, duty paid lb. .24 .25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls. lb. .22 - —
"B" lb. .21 - —
"C" lb. .20 - —
Corinje, "A" lb. .22 - —
"B" lb. .21 - —
"C" lb. .20 - —
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton. 165.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 40.00
Castoreum, nat., cns lb 5.25 30.00
syn., cns lb 9.00 —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip, leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
celery seed, French, bgs lb. .41 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb 545 .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 —
Hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.44 —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.74 —
Oxalate, NF, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).

Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs. lb. .78 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 2.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .20½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant. ton 75.00 -80.00
5 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton 108.00 - —
10 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton. 95.00 -98.00
25 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis ton. 82.00 -88.00
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 81.00 -85.00
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South ton 53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 38.00 - —
t.l., works, South ton 41.00 - —
Chestnut extract, Italian, solid, 60% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .09½- —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty lb. .10½- —
Chloral, tech. 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. 21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40 lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb lots lb 1.03 - —
100-lb lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chloramine T NF, bbls. works lb 75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .69 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
Rubber 5, 10, 20 cps. ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq. cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs or over, frt. alld lb. 75 - —
less than 10,000 lbs. same basis. lb. 80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .63 - —
p-Chloroaniline dms c.l. frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
t.t.l., works lb 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
Chloroform tech. dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd. dlvd E., 100% basis lb. 86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline powd. dlvd. E lb .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol dms. c.l. frt. equald. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs. same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs. same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride fib dms. frt. adjusted. lb 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chromium acetate soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys. works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)
Trioxide NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark NF red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .65 - .80
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms lb. 95 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb .90 - .91
"0000", bgs., afloat lb. 1.07 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 4.90 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms lb 2.85 3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.30 - 4.60
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long-ton 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long-ton 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd. airfloat. 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia works ton 10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton 15.50 - —
300 mesh., bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 13.50 -14.50
l.c.l., same basis ton 35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .42½- —
Zanzibar, bgs lb. .47 - —
CMC, crude 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb .41½- .43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .39½- .41
l.c.l. dlvd E. 100% basis lb .41½- .43
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).

CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.

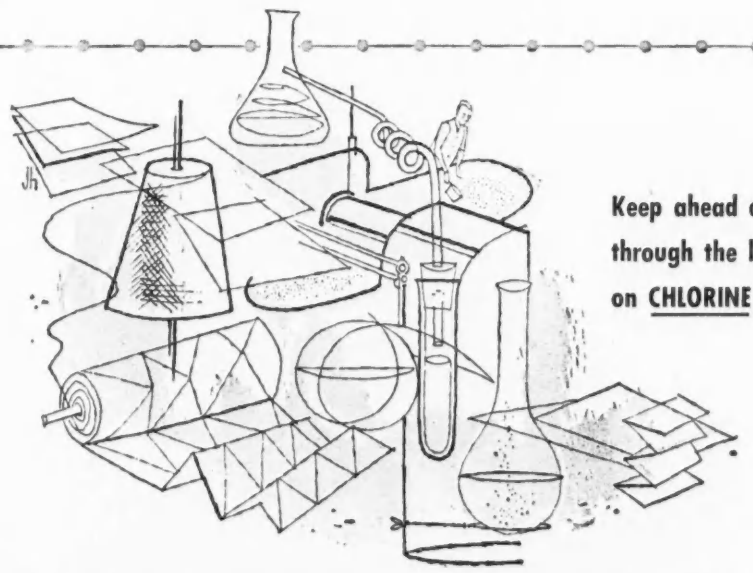
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .253 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 2.62 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphtenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .79 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.32 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —

Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —
Cocilana bark, bls. lb. .25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .54 - —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz. 29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls lb. .35 - —
seed, bgs lb. .60 - —
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .55 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales lb. .26 - —
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .85 - —
Copper acetate, bbls. c.l. works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb .54 - —
Carbonate, 55% bgs., c.l., works. lb. .3775- —
l.c.l., works lb. .3925- —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .47½- .47¾
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .32¼- .32¾
dried, dms., works lb. .40½- .41
Cyanide, tech. bbls. 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .77½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .78½- —
smaller lots lb. .80½- —
Gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 3.35

Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Miss lb. .57 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .57½- —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nitrate tech. cryst. bbls. works. lb. .33¼ —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu dms., works lb 45 —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .54 - —
red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb. lots lb. .64½ —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more works. lb. .62½- —
Oxychloride, dms. c.l., works lb. .53 —
l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Quinolinolate fib dms lb 4.25 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works. lb. .2080- —
cryst., 99% bgs c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 14.90 -16.90
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 25.00 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 25.75 —
tribasic, dealers, bgs. c.l works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 31.00 -34.00
Undecylenate dms lb 2.00 3.00

How Pennsalt helps **chlorine** users

plan for tomorrow



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You may be able to cut chlorine costs considerably by changing grade, container, volume, or purchasing schedule. Pennsalt will help you decide what's best for you.

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Name_____ Title_____
Company_____
Street Address_____
City_____ Zone_____ State_____

Copra—Diethyl Sulphate

Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton 158.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton 153.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .12 - —
Roumanian bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Yugoslavian bgs lb. .08½- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.51 - —
Syrup, 42° non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.34 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.49 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR bulk gram 3.50 3.55
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis. ton 56.00 -57.50
Cramp bark, NF bls .5 .85 .9
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.60 - —
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate NF bots chys. lb 3.05 3.20
Coaltar crude tanks, works frt. adjusted gal .22 - —
soln., 80% tanks, works gal. 2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks, same basis gal .33 - .35
Wood, beachwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots, cbys lb 1.30 1.35
pinewood, dms., c.l., incl lb. .0561 - —
l.c.l., incl lb. .0634- —
N. Y. whse lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb .0460- —

Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb .145 —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
2-97%, 2°C. dms. c.l. frt. equald. lb. .2175- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 —
o-Cresol, m.p over 30°C. ret dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .18¼
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - .16
29°C, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15¾- .16¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- .17¼
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - .15
25-29°C., dms. c.l. frt. equald. lb. .14¾- .15¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- .16¼
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - .14

p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs. lb. .70 - —
powd., cs lb. .85 - —
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Moroccan, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Turkish, bgs. lb. N.P.
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —

Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclonexene, min. 98%, b.r. 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dandelion root, bls lb. .32 - —
DDD, tech., flake, grd, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .27
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .28
fib, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .29
i-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .41 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 49.50 - —
17%P paper bgs., c.l., t.l. works ton 58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 64.10 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bag carlot prices.
Degras, neutral, bbls lb. .10 - .18
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb 24.00 -25.00
dl, bots lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.28 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.43 - —
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.02 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.17 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.86 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.01 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, imported, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms lb. 2.00 —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾ .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64¼
Tartrate dms, works, frt alld lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l. c.l., dlvd lb 1.20 - —
l.t.l. dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
tech., dms., c.l. lb. .91 - —
l.c.l. lb. .95 - —
tanks lb. .86 - —
Dicaprvl phthalate dms, c.l., dlvd., lb. .31 - .32
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l. or t.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49½- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Didecyl phthalate dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin dms., frt. alld lb 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .48 - —
tanks same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks dlvd lb .67 —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks same basis lb. .40 —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - .30½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .31½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- .28
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

MONTROSE

CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

tricresyl phosphate

dioctyl phthalate

dibutyl phthalate

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.

10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48¼ - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .31¾ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¼ - —
acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¼ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .25¼ - —
Monomethyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 - 147.50
1 kilo lot kilo. 110.00 - 152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.20 - —
[illegible] bots. gram. 4.75 - 5.25
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .32½ - .33
Stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½ - .65
tanks, works lb. 62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .07 - .0745
Sulfate, bulk gram. .07 - .0745
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½ - —
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .09¼ - —
nat., bgs. lb. .08 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 4.35 - 5.10
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. 40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½ - —
tanks, dlvd 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 2.20 - 2.23
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .28½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.275 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.285 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. 42½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .35 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, frt. equald lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .71 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .11 - —
refd., 63°C., dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .60½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61½ - .62½
tanks works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .63 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 - —
ex-whse. gal. .62 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
dlvd, N. Y. gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .45 - —

Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .56 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .35 - —
fused, tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .31 - —
tech., fused, tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .53 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .63 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.i. U S ports, exdock ton 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l. works, 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
l.c.l. works, 100% basis lb 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 - 22.85
No. 3 lb. 21.30 - 35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 - 22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 - 17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 - 11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

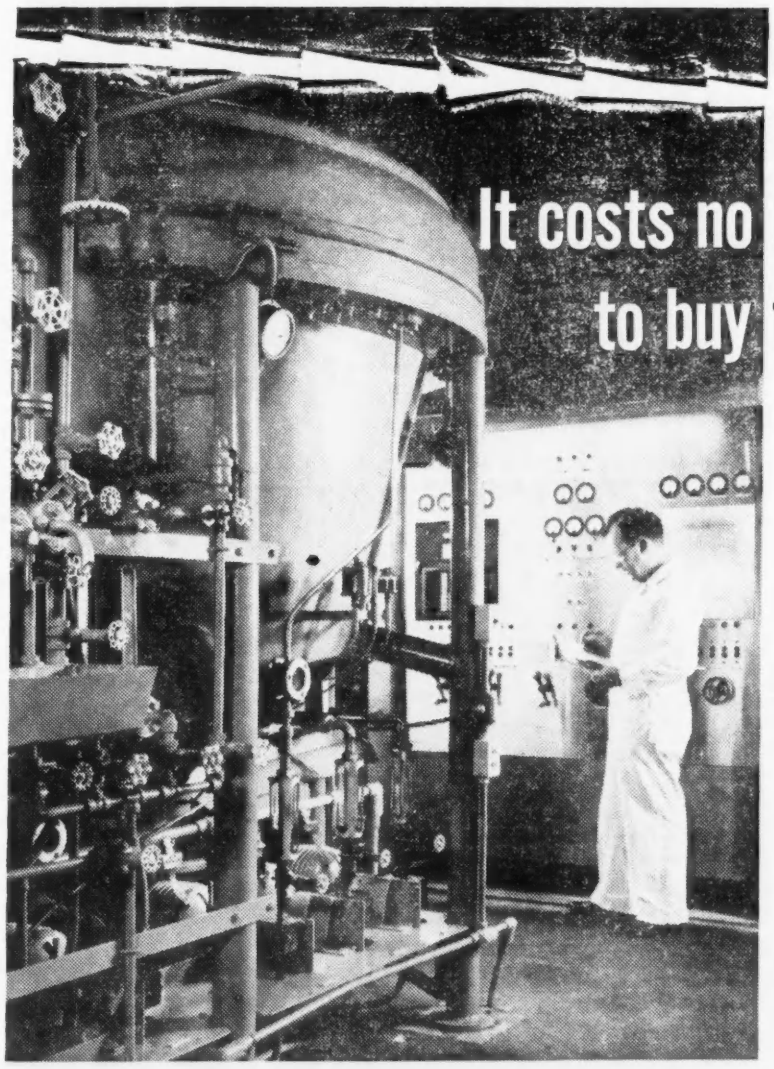
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 - 14.80

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1 lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 - 20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 - 5.70
No. 17 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.55 - 24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.50 - 15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 24 lb. 24.20 - 24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.20 - 17.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified, colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 13.65 - 16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 - 13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 - 13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 - 13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 - 10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd, No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb .89 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb 1.09 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb .89 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb 1.00 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb 1.29 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb 1.31 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb .98 - —
151 Orange AD lb .67 - —
161 Orange RR lb .80 - —
176 Fast red A lb 1.18 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb 1.25 - —
180 Blue 54B lb 1.11 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU conc. lb 1.02 - —



It costs no more to buy the finest DOP

Eastman's molecular distillation purifying process produces premium quality dioctyl phthalate at a "regular" price

Today, trade reports indicate that no other commercially available DOP excels Eastman DOP in the all-important combination of low odor, low color, low acidity, high stability and high ester content.

This quality superiority is attained by the extra purification step that every drop of Eastman DOP undergoes. That extra step is molecular distillation—a process perfected by Eastman.

Utilizing banks of molecular stills similar to those used in the manufacture of high-purity drugs and vitamins, Eastman removes the degrading impurities responsible for color and odor much more thoroughly than is possible by ordinary purification methods.

Eastman DOP is specified to have a maximum color of 25 APHA and to be essentially odorless at room temperature.

Choose Eastman DOP as the plasticizer when your products must meet the highest standards. It costs no more for the extra protection it brings. Send for a sample. Evaluate it in your own plant. We are confident you will agree with our customers that Eastman DOP is the finest DOP that can be bought.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
Subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York City; Chicago; Framingham, Mass.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; St. Louis; Houston; **West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co.,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd No

202	Chrome blue black R, conc	lb	91	—
561	Brown B	lb	2.45	—
581	Black EB 200%	lb	1.13	—
203	Chrome black T	lb	.94	—
208	Fast blue SB	lb	1.10	—
216	Chrome red B	lb	92	—
234	Brown Y	lb	1.08	—
246	Blue black, extra, conc	lb	1.16	—
275	Milling red 3R conc	lb	1.62	—
289	Navy blue 2R conc	lb	1.44	—
299	Black F conc	lb	1.86	—
304	Neutral black 2B, conc	lb	2.21	—
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb	1.80	—
332	Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb	1.16	—
365	Brilliant yellow conc	lb	3.11	—
382	Scarlet B	lb	2.29	—
401	Diazo black BHD	lb	79	—
406	Blue 2B, extra conc	lb	1.30	—
419	Red FC	lb	1.23	—
420	Brown M	lb	1.19	—
448	Red 4BX conc	lb	1.43	—
518	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb	1.65	—
593	Green BX conc	lb	87	—
596	Yellow Brown K, extra	lb	1.07	—
620	Yellow 2G	lb	1.11	—
639	Fast Yellow GG	lb	1.97	—
640	Yellow XX	lb	1.95	—
655	Yellow OX	lb	2.24	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

657	Green V	lb	2.31	—
662	Brilliant green G	lb	3.07	—
667	Milling green 6B, conc	lb	4.05	—
671	Blue EG	lb	1.68	—
681	Crystal violet powder	lb	2.15	—
698	Violet 6BN Powder	lb	1.91	—
720	Brilliant blue BBG	lb	2.07	—
729	Blue B, conc	lb	3.06	—
749	Red BX	lb	.87	—
800	Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb	2.67	—
860	Induline base ZM	lb	1.07	—
870	Induline base Z2R	lb	1.07	—
814	Yellow NN, conc	lb	3.11	—
841	Safranine GF, extra, conc.	lb	3.48	—
865	Nigrosine J	lb	4.76	—
922	Blue GXX	lb	1.88	—
978	Black GXCF, conc	lb	.32	—
1034	Alizarine red SC	lb	2.85	—
1054	Alizarine blue SAPX	lb	3.20	—
1078	Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb	2.99	—
1085	Alizarine blue black B	lb	2.56	—
1096	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.19	—
1099	Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	1.93	—
1101	Jade green N supra double paste	lb.	1.10	—
1106	Blue RS, double paste	lb	3.26	—
1113	Blue BLFD, double paste.	lb.	2.48	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd.

1150	Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.21	—
1151	Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.94	—
1171	Indigo synthetic, 20% paste.	lb.	.31	—
1217	Orange RD, double powder.	lb.	3.94	—
p-4	Brown PG	lb.	2.54	—
p-14	Brown EB	lb.	1.83	—
p-24	Gray L	lb.	1.76	—
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb	3.07	—
p-202	Diazo black VJ, conc	lb	2.10	—
p-244	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.44	—
p-313	Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.24	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.

24	Oil orange Z-7078	lb.	1.06	—
73	Oil scarlet ZBL	lb.	1.44	—
1073	Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	—
1078	Alizarine cyanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	—
1080	Oil violet special Z	lb.	6.81	—
	Oil black ZBC	lb.	4.46	—
	Oil black ZBD	lb.	3.03	—
	Oil black ZHH	lb.	4.61	—
	Oil black ZMM	lb.	6.52	—
	Oil blue ZN	lb.	8.02	—
	Oil blue ZV	lb.	4.95	—
	Oil orange ZMG	lb.	1.32	—
	Oil red Z-1700	lb.	1.49	—
	Oil yellow ZG, conc	lb.	6.33	—

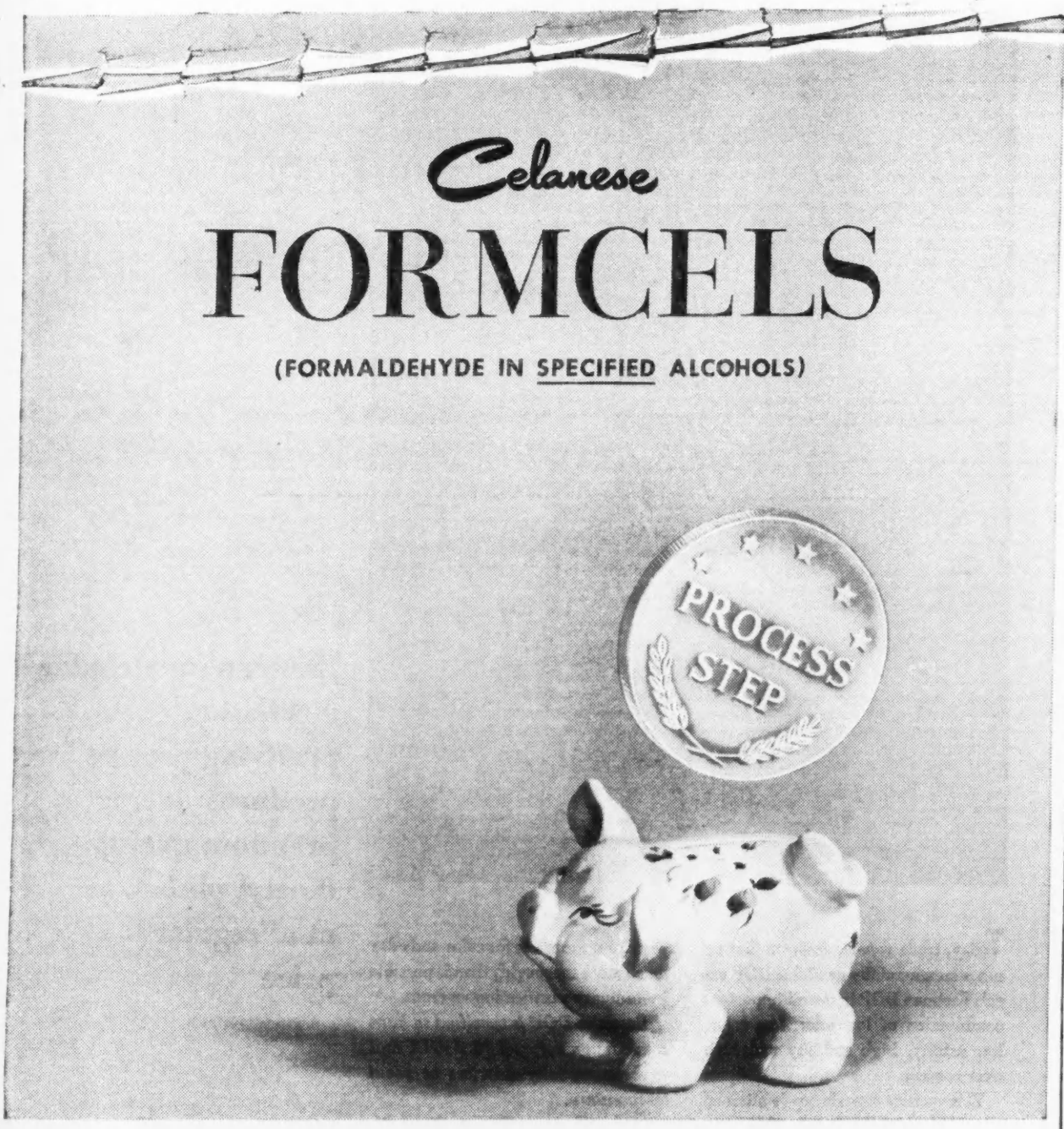
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.

p-517	Spirit yellow ZR	lb.	4.62	—
p-520	Spirit orange ZR, conc	lb.	5.87	—
	Spirit black ZRB	lb.	2.95	—
	Spirit brown ZG	lb.	5.30	—
	Spirit red ZB, conc	lb.	6.41	—

Celanese

FORMCELS

(FORMALDEHYDE IN SPECIFIED ALCOHOLS)



all about it in Celanese Product Bulletin S-23-5

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, 180 Madison Ave., New York 16.
Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Ave., New York 16.

Celanese®
Formcel®

Celanese CHEMICALS

E

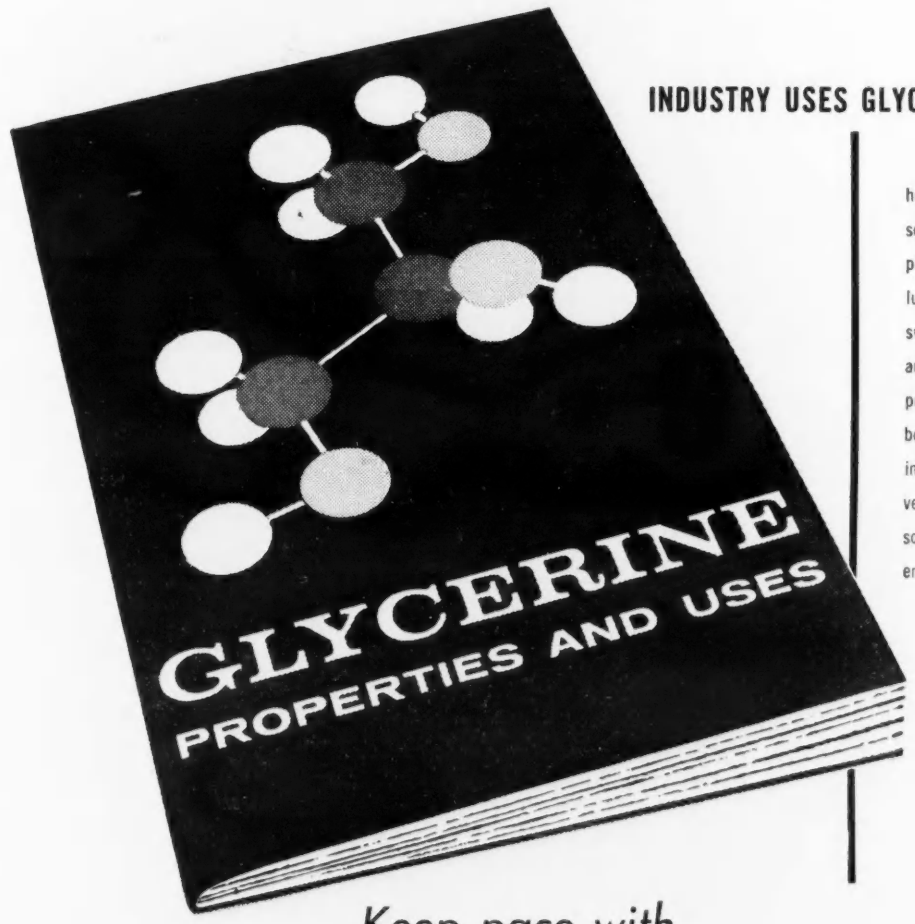
Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.10	—	
Egg albumin (see Albumin).				
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.03	-	1.05
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06	-	.06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	-	.32
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	-	—
select, bundles	lb.	.75	-	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	48.25	-	49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	3.75	-	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	-	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	-	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	-	—
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	-	—
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	-	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	-	—
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots	gram	.60	-	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)				
Ergot, NF dms., tin-lined	lb	2.00		—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	72.50	-	84.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	87.75	-	—
Ether (see specific product)				
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	-	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14¾	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12¼	-	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12½	-	—
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	-	—
[illegible], dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾	-	—
[illegible]	lb.	.15¾	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¼	-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	-	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.58½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59½	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	-	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	-	—
t.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34	-	—
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)				
Amyl keytone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	-	—
Amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	-	—
Benzoate, bots	lb.	.74	-	.90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.42	-	.44
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.44	-	.46
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36¾	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	-	—
Butyrate, works	lb.	.85	-	.90
Carbamate (see Urethane)				
Cellulose vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	-	80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	-	70
smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	-	81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works		.20	-	22
dms., works	lb.	.18	-	20
tanks, works	lb.	.16	-	—
Cinnamate, cns	lb	3.35	-	3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.27	-	—
anesthesia USP hospitals, 1-lb cns	lb	1.01	-	—
½-lb cns	lb	1.11	-	—
¼-lb cns	lb	1.21	-	—
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.13½	-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb	.10		—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	-	4.40
Iodide, chys., works	lb.	3.30	-	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt equald	lb	.51½	-	.52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	11.85	-	—
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).				
Oenanthate, dms	lb	1.00		1.50
Oleate, dms, l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.		
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)				
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).				
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.50½	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.47	-	—
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43½	-	—
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.44½	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	-	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works,	lb	1.02	-	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls	lb.	.08	-	—
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)				
N-Ethylaniline dms, c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.57	-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.58	-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.55	-	—
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.17	-	—
t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.18	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	-	—
Ethylene dichloride dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	-	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.				
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	-	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.23	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	-	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.18½	-	—
acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E	lb.	.19½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.20½	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.17	-	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	-	—
acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E	lb.	.29	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29¾	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.27	-	—
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms.	lb.	.33	-	.35
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24½	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½	-	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).				
Ethylenediamine, 85-86%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis	lb.	.46	-	—
l.c.l. dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	.47	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.44	-	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb	6.20		6.25
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb	1.25		1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots	lb	2.25		2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.15	-	.17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 18.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .15½ - —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .08½ - .09
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08½ - .09
Ferric acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacaodylate NF, bots. lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
indust., cryst. bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be. photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
USP cryst. dms. works lb .07½ - .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, NF dms. lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Oxalate gran. dms lb. .85 - .87
Oxides (see oxides under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow.)
Phosphate NF, soluble, gran., pearls cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb. lots lb. .40½ - —
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½ - —
Stearate, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.75 - 33.75
t.c.l. works ton 34.75 - 40.75
lb. .37 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton 34.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½ - .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns. gal. 32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.50 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton 136.00 - —
scrap, same basis ton 131.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0745 - .075
tanks, dlvd lb. .042 - —
Zone 2, 12-15% methanol, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .0735 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .045 - —
methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .0395 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .042 - —
Fringetree bark, bls lb .60 - .61
Fullers' earth bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs. c.l., same basis ton 20.00 - 21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 16.30 - 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.50 - 18.00
spent, bgs. c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½ - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½ - —
No. 2 bbls. l.c.l lb. .45½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½ - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .70 - —
225 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .73 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .27 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 3.95 - —
standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.75 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 3.95 - —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 - 10.25
Root, African, bls. lb. .33 - —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Jamaican, No. 2 bgs. lb. .78 - —
No. 3 bgs. lb. .75 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate)
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½ - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
12 green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .13¾ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½ - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16 - —
180 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
331-362 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Glue, hide, 333-394 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
l-Glutamine, bots. gram. .65 - —
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88% to refineries, tanks lb. .16¼ - —
soapiye, 80%, tanks lb. .15 - —
refd., CP, USP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27⅞ - —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾ - —
nat., refd., high gravity lb. .28½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Gylcerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼ - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.50 - —
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog tanks, dlvd lb. .08¼ - .08⅜
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .06⅜ - .06⅞
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA kgs., works, lb. 6.40 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - —
16-30%, bbls. same basis lb. .40 - —
31-45%, bbls. same basis lb. .41 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls. same, basis lb. .19 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.20
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45½ - —
Green, dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works, lb 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 - —
Pigment B kegs lb 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb .38 - .40
Guaiacol NF cryst, dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb 3.30 - 3.40
Carbonate NF VII, dms lb 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs. lb. .23 - —
powd., USP, bbls. lb. .28 - —
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .33 - —
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more, works, frt alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .22½ - .25
No. 2, bgs. lb. .18½ - .20
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¼ - .17
Manila C, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
CBB, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs. lb. .27¼ - .31
DK, bgs lb No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .19½ - .22
WS bgs. lb. No stocks.



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Gum, copal, Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.21	.24
nubs, bgs	lb.	.31	.35
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
sorts, bgs	lb.	.20½	—
Pontianak, chips, bgs.	lb.	.26	—
nubs, bgs	lb.	.37¾	.40
Dammar, Batavia, A E, cs.	lb.	.16½	.17½
dust, bgs	lb.	.20	.22
E, bgs	lb.	.13½	.15
East India, batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.08	.09
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.14	.16
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.11¾	.13
unscraped, bgs.	lb.	.11	.13
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.12¾	.14
pale, chips, bgs.	lb.	.17	.19
nubs, bgs	lb.	.37	.40
Siam, cs.	lb.	.46¾	.48
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.31¾	.33
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.16¾	.18
dust, bgs.	lb	20	.22
Ester, gum-rosin, type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va	lb.	.14½	.16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb	.13	.16
Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.50	—
tech. grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.40	—
Karaya, No 1, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	.43	—
No. 2, powd., bbls	lb	.43	—
No 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.40	—
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb.	.45	—
Gum, myrrh, cs.	lb.	.55	—
Opium (see Opium).			
Olibanum siftings, cs.	lb.	.15	.20
tears, cs.	lb.	.22	.30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).			
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).			
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs.	lb.	3.90	—
No. 2, cs.	lb.	3.20	—
No. 3, cs.	lb.	2.65	—
powd., USP, bbls.	lb.	1.15	—
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs, trucks, dlvd N Y C	ton.	20.30	—
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis	ton.	20.00	—
works, N. Y. C	ton.	17.00	—
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, N. Y. C	ton.	55.00	—
ex warehouse	ton.	60.00	62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	.21	—
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms	lb	3.00	3.25
Hellebore root, dom. green, bls	lb	.70	.75
Helonias root, bls	lb	1.75	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb	.43	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39	—
No 5, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.37	—
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20½	—
Henbane leaves, bls.	lb.	.38	.40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.14¾	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.14¾	—
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works	lb.	8.95	—
Methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb lots, works	lb.	22.50	—
5-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.00	—
1-lb. lots, works	lb.	23.50	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb	1.98	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.222	—
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.232	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.242	—
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.239	—
smaller lots same basis	lb.	.242	—
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.41½	—
Hexane indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15½	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.13½	—
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35¾	—
tanks, works	lb	.33	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00	7.50
Salicylate, dms	lb.	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works	lb	.71	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	14.50	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots.	oz.	5.50	—
Methylbromide, USP, bots.	oz.	3.90	—
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton.	6.25	—
Horehound herb, bls.	lb.	.16	.19
Hydrastine, bots.	oz.	28.75	29.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots.	oz.	28.75	29.50
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine, free base, ref., dms., works	lb.	No stocks.	
Hydrate, 85%, ref., dms., works.	lb.	1.35	1.55
100%, ref., dms., works	lb.	1.60	1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms	gram.	4.50	—
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms	gram.	4.50	—
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30	.40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	.60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½	.32½
dlvd W	lb.	.39	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.03¾	.05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.211	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1800	—
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms	lb.	.98	1.02
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.82½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.84½	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	6.00	7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	6.00	7.00
Sulfate, bots.	oz.	6.75	7.25
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.52	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.35	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.27	—

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars	lb.	.75	2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).			
Indole, CP, bots	lb.	16.50	21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd	lb	5.00	—
dms., dlvd	lb	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.10	—
resub., USP, dms., jars	lb.	2.30	2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms	lb	5.90	—
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.	lb	4.90	5.00
a-Ionone, cns.	lb	5.25	5.40
b-Ionone, cns.	lb.	5.40	5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole	lb.	7.50	—
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	7.85	—
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.28	.34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous). Oxides (see under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow).			
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.25	1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.46	.70
Formate, dms	lb.	.80	—
Propionate, dms.	lb.	1.15	1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.60	4.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo.	23.00	25.50
smaller lots	kilo.	24.00	26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex, refy	gal.	.13½	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.714	.814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.73	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	.90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	1.25

J

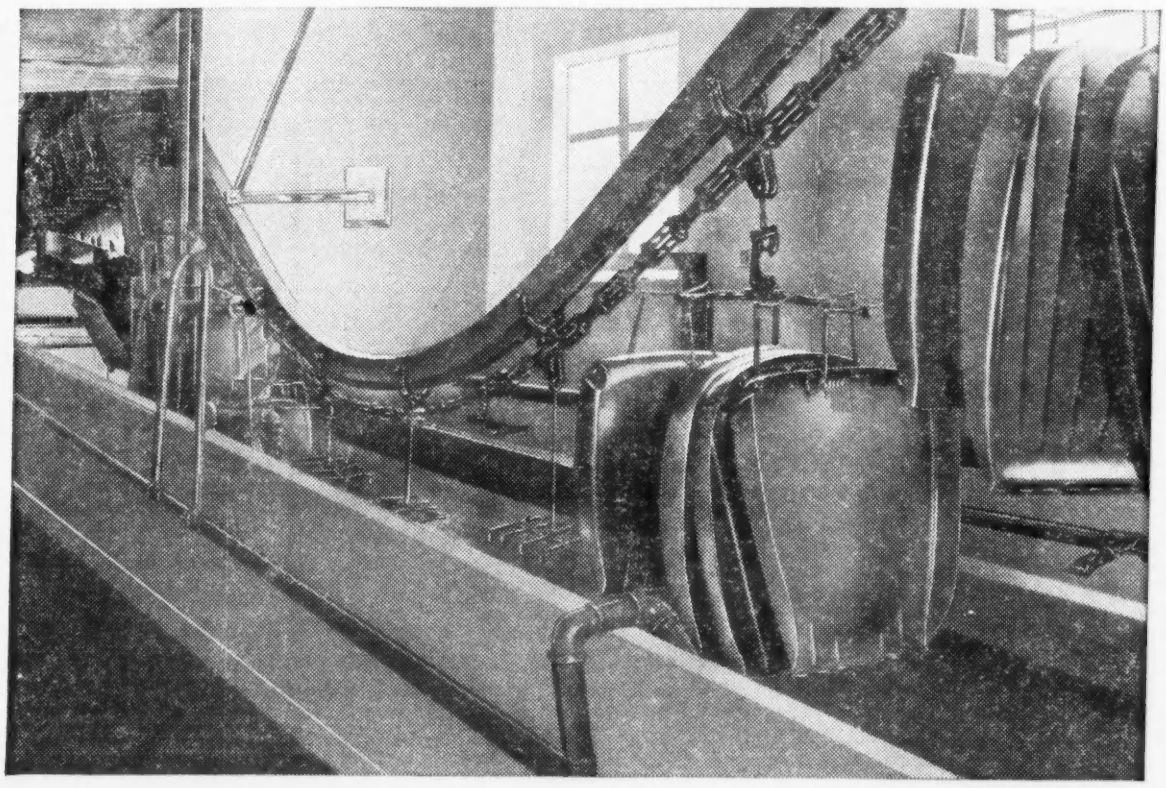
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	NP	—
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	NP	—
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.18	.20
Tar, NF, dms.	lb.	.42	.60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	.10	.12
colloidal, fib. dms.	lb.	.15½	.17½
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.15	—

L

Lactose, edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.15	.15½
2,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.15¾	.16½
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.16¾	.17
Edible lactose in bgs, ½-1c lower			
Fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	—
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.21½	—
2,000-lb lots, works	lb.	.22¼	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.22¾	—
USP lactose in bgs, 1c lower			
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.27	.29
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.25	.27
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.24	.26
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	.1155	—
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.25	—
a-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works	lb	65½	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb	75	80
ord., bls	lb	25	40
select, bls	lb	90	—
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls.	lb	23½	—
gran., bbls	lb	24½	—
powd, bbls	lb	24½	—
NF, cryst., gran., powd.	lb.	32½	—



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Lead, arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt alld on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.26½	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).			
Chloride, dms	lb.	.45	—
Iodide, NF, V jars	lb.	3.82	—
Linoleate fused, 26%% Pb, dms.	lb.	.33	—
Metal pigs prime, N. Y	lb.	.16	—
St Louis	lb.	.1580	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33¾	—
10,000-20,000-lb lots, same basis	lb.	.34¾	—
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.35¾	—
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c per lb higher			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works frt equald	lb.	.20	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2075	—
Naphthenate, liq. 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
24% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
Nitrate, bbls	lb.	.23¾	—
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO dms., works	lb.	.29¾	.34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls	lb.	.38¾	.40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Red 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.202	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.1935	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2035	—
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
Salicylate normal, dms., works.	lb.	.46	—
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic silicate)			
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate Lead white basic sulfate)			
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15	—
24% Pb., dms	lb.	.18½	—
solid, 30%	lb.	.23¼	—
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
sulfate bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	.17½
unbleached non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	.16½
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 25-lb. lots, works	lb.	9.00	—
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb	12.25	-15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls	lb.	.10	.12
gran., bbls	lb.	.15	.17
powd., bbls	lb	.12	.15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point	ton	20.46	—
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis.	ton	21.96	—
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	25.96	—
Lime salts (see Calcium)			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)			
Limestone grd., bgs., works	ton	3.50	4.00
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	3.65	4.80
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms	lb	5.30	7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb	3.30	5.10
96-98%, dms	lb.	4.05	6.75
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	4.80	5.90
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld	lb	1.00	1.09
99% tech formulators, dms., frt. alld	lb	2.65	3.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls	lb.	.25	—
without leaves, bls	lb.	.30	—
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills	ton	60.50	-61.00
extracted 36% bulk same basis	ton	50.00	-50.50
Litharge, comi., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.65	1.67
Bromide NF, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.45	—
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.29½	—
ton lots to t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.30	—
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld, works	lb.	.82	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.85	1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots	lb.	1.28½	—
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	1.05
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.05	1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms	lb.	1.60	1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.17½	—
ton lots, dlvd	lb.	2.18½	—
less ton lots, dlvd	lb.	2.23½	—
Hydride powd., dms., 500-lots, works	lb.	10.50	-12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	.80	.80½
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.81	.81½
Manganite, dms., works	lb.	.95	1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.25	—
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60	1.70
Silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.47½	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.48½	—
less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½	—
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.15	—
Titanate dms. works	lb.	1.25	1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.08¾	—
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	1.50	—
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	37.50	-39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	—
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l.	lb.	.39	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20	—
No 2, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.19	—
No 3, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.18½	—
solid No 1, boxes, c.l	lb.	.35	—
Lycopodium, cs	lb	1.20	2.00
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots.	kilo.	140.00	-150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls	lb.	2.50	2.80
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment	lb.	3.00	—
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works	lb.	.25½	.26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.29½	—
extra light, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.29½	.30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
USP, light, ctns	lb.	.35	.36
heavy, bbls.	lb.	.45	.52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton	82.50	—
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash	ton	40.00	—
Magnesium bromide jars	lb	.90	1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12	.13
truckloads, frt. equald	lb.	.11	—
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12½	—
t.l., frt. equald	lb	.13	—
t.c.l. frt equald	lb	.14	.15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points			
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	.15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works	ton	55.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	65.00	-80.00
Gluconate, dms., cns	lb.	1.34	1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.26½	.30

Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works.	lb.	.36	—
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼	—
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld, on carlots	lb.	.59	—
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Nitrate, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.29	—
Peroxide, 15%, dms. works	lb	1.00	1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.75	—
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.10½	.12
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	2.15	—
t.c.l. works	100 lbs	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
t.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.38	—
1,000-lb lots	lb.	.40	—
100-lb lots	lb.	.45	—
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher			
Malathion, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.90	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.92	1.02
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27	—
t.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.28	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.26	—
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.			

Mandrake root bls	lb.	.55	.60
Manganese acetate, bbls, dlvd	lb	.35	—
Arsenate, bgs	lb	.16	—
Borate, tech., fib dms	lb	.25	—
Carbonate bbls., works	lb	.22	—
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	25½	—
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works	ton	102.00	—
paper bgs., works	ton	98.50	—
dms., works	ton	106.50	—
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher			
Gluconate, dms	lb.	1.80	1.94
Hydrate, bbls, dlvd	lb	.36	—
Hypophosphite NF, dms	lb	3.52	—
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mp, dms	lb.	.32½	—
solid, precip. 8.2% Mn, bbls	lb	.37½	—
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld	lb	.27	—
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms	lb	.24	—
precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms	lb	.28	—
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% sulfate, c.l., dlvd, S. E	ton	38.55	—
t.c.l., dlvd, S. E	ton	39.55	—
Tallate 6%, dms	lb	.24	—
Mangrove bark E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton	66.00	—
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton	55.00	-58.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.60	—
dms. to ton lots, works	lb	.62	—
single dm., works	lb	.65	—

Researchers:

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Lithium metal, lithium hydride, lithium hydroxide and lithium carbonate are the basis for both experimental and commercial studies as polymerization catalysts in the manufacture of certain plastics, polymers and resins. The polymerization reactions may be "addition" or "condensation" processes.

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Lithium carbonate, to cite another example, is a preferred catalyst for the esterification of tall oils. Again, lithium hydroxide has been found to be a superior catalyst for the manufacture of alkyd resins. And work has been done with lithium hydride for ester interchange reactions.

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MBTS—Mono-Tertiary-Butylmetacresol

MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole)
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Menadione USP bots. ..... gram .044 .05
Menthol, nat. USP, Brazilian, cs. lb 6.30 6.40
syn. USP racemic, cns ..... lb 4.95 - —
Methyl salicylate tins ..... lb 4.00 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld ..... lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .44 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld ..... lb. .52 - —
less ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .54 - —
Mercuric chloride NF, cryst., dms., 50 lb lots or more ..... lb 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb lots or more ..... lb 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib. dms. ..... lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide red NF fib dms ..... lb 7.72 —
Oxide, red, NF powd., fib dms lb 5.97 6.01
yellow tech (see Yellow mercury oxide)
USP fib dms ..... lb 6.14 —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel)
Iodide yellow NF ..... lb 7.72 —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP)
Metal, 76 lb per flask, net-flask 255.00 257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —

Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .75 - —
syn. Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .46 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .52 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .33 - —
4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. 27½ —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .55 - —
tankwagon 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min. dlvd Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld or dlvd ..... gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld, 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld. lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd Zone 1 ..... lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis.
Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld ..... gal. .62½ - —
syn., dms., c.l. frt. alld, E gal. .63½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld, E ..... lb. .69½ - —
tanks, frt. alld, E ..... gal. .48½ - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
t.l.l. dlvd ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .27 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .13½ - —
Ketone, dms., works ..... lb. 1.05 —
Anthranilate, cns ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .60 - .75
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61

Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50 lb. bgs, c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .22 —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .15¾ - —
single unit, same basis lb. .12 - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .46 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67 —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb 1.55 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
c.l. works ..... lb. .36 —
tanks works ..... lb. .34 —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
Formate, refd., dms ..... lb. .35 .40
tech, non-ret, dms., any quantity, works lb. 10 —
Heptin carbonate, bots ..... lb. 31.00 42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, bbl, dms lb 1.90 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb 5.00 5.25
Isobutyl carbinol, dms, c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Melle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb lots lb 5.64 —
Salicylate USP cns. 500-lb lots lb. .59 - —
Testosterone USP 100-gram bots. gram .68 —
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb 1.89 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.90 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 3.55
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11¾ - —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue)
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .06½ —
l.c.l., ex-whse lb. .07¼ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09¾ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c higher; W. of Rockies, 1c higher
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .22 - .24
New York ..... gal. .24 - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, cns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, cns., works ... kilo. 9.13 - —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works ... lb. 1.15 - —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.39 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .56½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .08½ - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .25 —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .38½ - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms. c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).

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TYPICAL ANALYSES OF MICHIGAN MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS

	No. 1 Calcined Magnesite	No. 5 Calcined Magnesite	No. 15 Calcined Magnesite	No. 30C Light Calcined Magnesia	No. 40 Extra Lt. Calcined Magnesia	Basic Magnesium Carbonate	(NF Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide	(Tech. Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide
Bulk density, weight per cubic foot	60 lb.	28 lb.	24 lb.	8½ lb.	5 lb.	5.5 lb.	15 to 25 lb.	app. 20 lb.
Ignition loss:	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.0%	56.5%	PASSES N. F. IX SPECIFICATIONS	31.4%
Chloride (as CL):	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.1		
Analysis, ignited basis:						NOT IGNITED		NOT IGNITED
SiO_2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15		0.20
Fe_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
AL_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
CaO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7		0.7
Mn				0.01	0.01	0.00		
Free Moisture						1.5		2.0
Screen test: Through 200 mesh		95%		99.9%	99.9%	99.99%	99.0%	99.0%
Screen test: Through 325 mesh			99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%		

Write for the Michigan Chemical Catalog containing technical data and specifications on magnesia compounds as well as information on other Michigan Chemical products.

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Morphine, cns	oz.	12.40	-12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns	oz.	9.95	-10.00
Hydrobromide, cns	oz.	9.90	9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	9.90	9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns	oz.	9.90	-10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.55½	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.56½	—
tanks dlvd E	lb.	.52¾	—
Musk syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms	lb.	4.45	5.15
25-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.05	5.65
5-lb. lots, cns	lb.	5.20	5.50
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms	lb.	4.70	5.30
25-lb lots cns	lb	5.35	—
5-lb lots, cns	lb.	5.45	—
xylol, 100-lb lots, fib. dms	lb.	1.40	—
25-lb lots, cns	lb.	1.45	—
5 lb. lots, cns	lb.	1.50	—
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs	lb	.10½	—
Du ch, bgs.	lb.	.10½	—
English, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.11	—
Montana, oriental, bgs	lb.	.06½	Nom.
Yellow, bgs	lb.	.10½	—
Myrobalans, J-1, genuine, bgs., ex-dock	ton.	63.00	-64.00
crushed, bgs ex dock	ton.	79.00	-80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock	ton.	61.00	-62.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty	lb.	.10	.10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P.)			
Solvent (see S)			
Naphthalene crude dom. 74°, tanks, frt equald	lb	.06¼	—
78° bgs. c.l., same basis	lb	.07½	.08
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.07¾	.08¼
tanks same basis	lb.	.07	—
imp., 78° bgs., large lots	lb.	.05	Nom.
refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½	—
cs. 50 lbs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
1-lb pkgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18½	—
a-Naphthol bbls. frt. alld	lb.	1.00	—
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
Benzoate, fib dms., works	lb	3.00	—
custom contract, works	lb	1.65	—
Salicylate, dms	lb	5.00	—
Sulfate, cns	lb.	35.00	—
a-Naphthylamine bbls. frt alld	lb	.50	—
b-Naphthylamine tech. flake, bbls., works	lb.	1.60	—
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 5 kilo lots, basis, activity gram.		.45	—
100-999 gram lots, basis, activity, gram.		.55	—
Nerolin, cns	lb.	2.45	2.65
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls. dlvd	lb.	.77	.90½
Carbonate bbls. dlvd	lb.	.73¾	.81¾
Chloride bbls. dlvd	lb	.38½	.46½
Formate bbls. ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.68	.69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.64½	—
Nitrate bbls. works	lb.	.37	.38
Oxide, black, bbls	lb.	76	—
green bbls.	lb.	76	—
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¼	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.31¼	.33¼
Nicotinamide USP dms., frt adjusted	kilo	12.00	-12.30
Hydrochloride dms frt adjusted.	kilo.	11.50	-11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.20	—
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt alld	lb.	1.05	—
Niger seed, bgs	lb.	.12	.12½
Nikethamide chys	lb.	7.50	—
m-Nitroaniline cryst. dms. frt. alld,	lb.	1.15	—
paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb	1.10	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
t.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51	—
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt alld	lb.	445	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	.37
18-25 cps. bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.36	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37	.39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	—
t.c.l., same bassi	lb.	.40	.42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	.44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs. bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	.43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms c.l., frt alld	lb	.15	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p-Nitrochlorobenzene dms	lb	.26	.27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol dms	lb	75	—
Nitroethane dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb	.24	—
t.c.l., dlvd E	lb	.24¾	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb	.22½	—
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher			
Nitrogen solutions, tanks frt. equald.	unit-ton.	1.10	—
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk works	unit-ton	3.00	4.00
Sewage sludge bulk works.	unit-ton.	2.95	.50
Nitromethane dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
t.c.l. dlvd E	lb	.24¾	—
tanks dlvd E	lb	.22½	—
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher			
a-Nitronaphthalene bbls frt alld.	lb	.41	—
Nitropropane-1 and 2 dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb	.22½	—
t.c.l. dlvd E	lb	.23¼	—
tanks dlvd. E	lb	.21	—
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher.			
o-Nitrophenol dms works, frt. equald	lb	.94	—
p-Nitrophenol dms frt alld. c.l.	lb.	.51	—
t.c.l.,	lb.	.53	—
o-Nitrotoluene dms c.l. frt. alld.	lb	.10	—
t.c.l. frt alld	lb	.11	—
tanks frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms	lb.	1.50	—
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.26	1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26½	—
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.36	.38
Chinese, bgs.	lb.	No orices.	
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs	lb.	.92	—
West Indian, bgs	lb.	.91	—
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.10	.12
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.15	.17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15¾	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15¾	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—

Drum prices for octyl phenol are 11c higher

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity quality or in individual suppliers. views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns	lb.	3.05	3.35
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).			
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots	lb	3.00	3.75
NF, bots.	lb	3.25	3.75
sweet, USP, cns. dms	lb.	1.25	—
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).			
Amyris, dms.	lb.	1.25	—
Oil, angelica root, bots	lb.	66.00	-100.00
seed bots	lb.	56.00	-95.00
Aniline (see A).			
Anise, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms	lb.	.48	.65
Avocado, cns.	lb.	3.25	—
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	2.15	3.00
55-60%, cns	lb.	2.50	3.00
West Indian 50-55%, cns., dms.,	lb.	1.85	2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	9.75	-11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	1.50	1.90
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	1.75	—
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms.	lb.	3.35	—
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	lb.	65	70
Cajeput, native, cns.	lb.	1.75	3.30
redist., USP, cns	lb	2.25	3.40
Calamus, bots	lb.	12.00	-20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms.	lb.	.30	.43
white, dms.	lb	.29	—
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	8.50	8.75
rectified, cns	lb.	10.00	-13.00
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	3.50	—
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson.			
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	38.00	-40.30
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).			
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2600-	—
l.c.l.,	lb.	.2700-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2710-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2810-	—
tanks	lb.	.2510-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2560-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2660-	—
tanks	lb.	.2360-	—
Oil, castor, hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2675-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.3275-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2025-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2125-	—
tanks	lb.	.1850-	—
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.19	.1950
USP, dms., c.l	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	—
tanks	lb.	.22	—
sulfonated, 50%, dms., works.	lb	13½	14¼
75% dms., works	lb	17½	18⅛
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms.	lb.	3.50	3.90
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	75	1.00
Celery seed, bots.	lb.	8.00	-20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	190.00	-195.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns	lb.	3.90	—
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon, bark, bots	lb.	36.00	-70.00
leaf, crude, dms	lb	1.60	2.00
USP cns., dms. (Cassia)	lb	10.25	-10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	.86	—
Java, cns	lb	1.95	—
Java-type, cns.	lb.	1.25	—
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms	lb.	2.65	2.90
leaf, crude, dms	lb	1.20	1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.12¼	—
Pac. coast	lb.	.11	—
refd. Cochin type dms, tax incl.,	lb.	.19	.19⅛
deodorized, tax incl., dms	lb.	.22	.23
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.11½	.11¾

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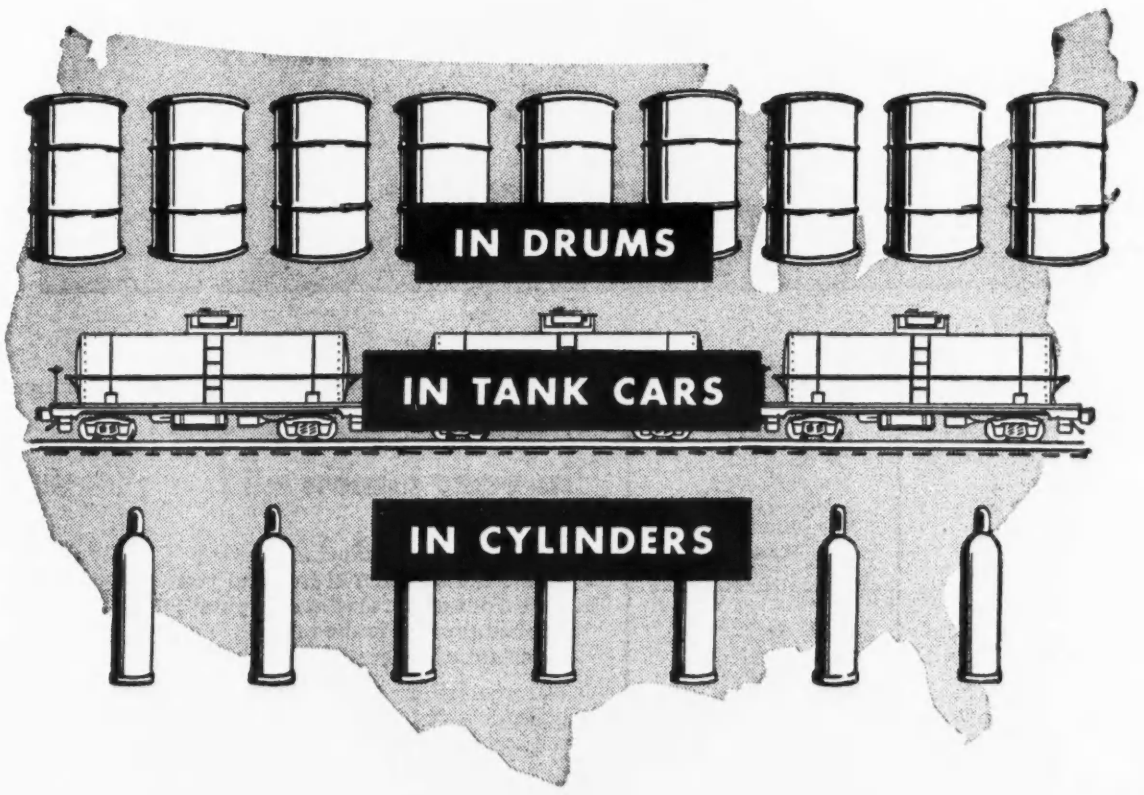
for consistently high purity



Monomethylamine–Dimethylamine–Trimethylamine
in aqueous and anhydrous forms

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GRASSELLI CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Wilmington 98, Del.

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In Canada: Du Pont Company of Canada Limited, Box 660, Montreal, P. Q., Canada

Oil, Codliver—Oil, Ylang-Ylang

Oil, codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Copaiba, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Coriander, USP bots.....lb.11.75 - —
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y..lb. .05⅜- —
refd., salad, dms.....lb. .1971- —
tanks.....lb. .1771- —
Costus, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks South East..lb. .13⅝- .13¾
Valley.....lb. .13½- .13⅝
Texas, Lubbock.....lb. .13¾ Nom.
Waco.....lb. .14 Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y..lb. .04⅞- —
refd., salad, dms.....lb. .19½- —
tanks.....lb. .17¼- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Cubeb, cns.....lb. 4.10 - 4.25
Cumin, bots., cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Cypress, bots.....lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms....lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns.....lb 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rect., 70-80% dms. lb. .62 - —
80-90%, dms.....lb. 72 - —
Fennel, sweet, USP cns.....lb 2.80 - —
Fir, canada cns.....lb 2.75 3.25
Fish, refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .1400- .1450
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1630- .1680
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1250- .1300
tanks.....lb. .1100- —

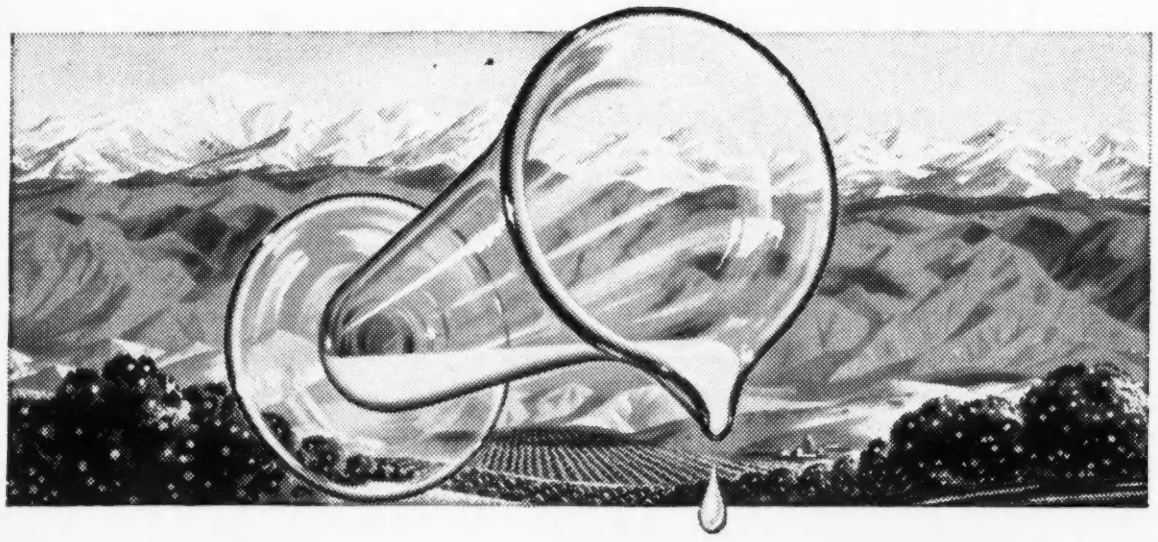
Oil, fishliver, crude for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz. 4.50 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.13.50 -14.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb.13.75 - —
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.18.50 -19.50
Grapefruit, dms.....lb. 1.70 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms., c.l.....lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .18¼
extra, winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .17¼- —
prime, burning, dms, c.l.....lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .19¾- .21¼
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 1.60 - —

Oil, hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.80
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots. lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots.....lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .38 - .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns.....lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.....lb. 2.55 - 2.95
Lavender, flower, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns.....lb. 9.25 -10.00
40-42% ester, cns.....lb.10.00 -14.00
spike, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.60
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms..lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Messina, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
terpeneless, bots.....lb.50.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.65 - —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.50 - —
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - —
expressed, West Indian, cns..lb. 6.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots.....lb.50.00 -85.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns.....lb. 4.65 - —
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y..lb. .1670- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1770- .18
tanks (f.o.b. Minneapolis)....lb. .1340- —
New York.....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon, New York....lb. .1500- .1510
Boiled linseed oil, .006c per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf..lb. .08⅝- .08¾
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms.....lb. .17½ Nom.
syn., bots.....lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms..lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms.....lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Neroli, NF, French bots.....lb.575.00 - —

Oil, nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms..lb.10.90 - —
West Indian, cns., dms....lb.10.90 - —
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .50 - .60
Oiticica, liq., dms.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
tanks.....lb. .14¼- .14¾
Oleo, extra, dms.....lb. .18½- .18¾
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid..gal. 3.35 - 3.40
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.....lb. .45 - .60
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms..lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns.....dms. .60 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .50 - .60
Messina, cns.....lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms..lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots....lb.65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
Palm, clarif., dms.....lb. .1475- .1575
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 8.50 -10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F. tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills, lb. .15½- —
refd., dms.....lb. .21¼- .21½
tanks.....lb. .19¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns.lb 2.75 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms.....lb. 4.75 - 6.50
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 5.20 - —
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain South American, cns., dms. 3.05 - 1.75
Pimento, berry, NF, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.60
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .12¼- —
ex-whse.....lb. .14¼- —
steam-dist.,, dms., ex whse, N.Y.C lb. .176 - —
dlvd.....lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .18 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l..lb. .18 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .15 Nom.
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots..oz.43.00 -57.00
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms.....lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., N. Y.....lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1585- —
Sage, clary bots.....lb.18.75 -19.00
Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 4.10 4.65
Spanish, cns.....lb. 1 20 - 1.45
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb.13.50 - —
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast, lb. .08½- .08¾
Sassafras, artif., dms.....lb. .48 - .60
nat., dom., USP, dms.....lb. 1.45 - 2 10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum),
Savin, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns.....lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms.....lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .44 - —
tanks, works.....gal. 23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .12⅞- —
foots soapstock, acid, 95% tanks, N. Y..lb. .06 - —
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .1940- .1970
tanks.....lb. .1740- —
clarified, dms.....lb. .1760- .1890
tanks.....lb. .1630- —
salad, dms.....lb. .2000- .2025
tanks.....lb. .15⅝- —
Spearmint, USP, dms.....lb. 4.10 - 5.00
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1675- .1725
tanks.....lb. .1500- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms.....lb. .1575- .1625
tanks.....lb. .1400- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 9.50
Southern, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¾- .04¼
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14½- .16
Tangerine, Floridian, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, dms.....lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar acid (see T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0634- —
whse.....lb. .0745- —
tanks, works.....lb. .046 - —
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South gal 1.05 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. 1.15 - —
refd., dms., incl., works, l.c.l. gal. .92 - —
N. Y. whse.....gal. 1.02 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns, dms....lb. 1.45 - 1.75
white, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
tech., white, cns.....lb. .40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.....lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb .24¼- .24⅝
tanks, N. Y.....lb. .22¼- .22½
domestic mills.....lb. .23 Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms....lb. .28 - .48
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.11.75 -11.90
Haitian, cns.....lb. 9.25 -11.00
Java, cns.....lb.18.50 -20.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms.....gal.11.20 - —
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., t.o.b. N. Y gal. .55 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - —
200-210 vs., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .79 - —
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .76½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .84½- —
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns .lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern, cns lb 3.20 -19.50
syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 5.50 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.....lb.14.00 -16.00
extra, bots.....lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots.....lb. No stocks



Are you getting full, unadulterated flavor in your lemon oil?

What sets your product above your competitor's? FLAVOR! However you use Oil of Lemon, the flavor of your finished product is the most important consideration.

When something so important costs so little, doesn't it make good sense to buy the best? And the best Oil of Lemon is Exchange Brand, made only from *California and Arizona* lemons—grown and skillfully processed by the Sunkist Growers, the people who know citrus best.

Be sure you don't get adulterated, watered-down lemon flavor.

Ask your supplier to insist on Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon, the *4-to-1 favorite* over all other lemon oils *combined.*

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Verick St., New York 14, N.Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Exchange ®

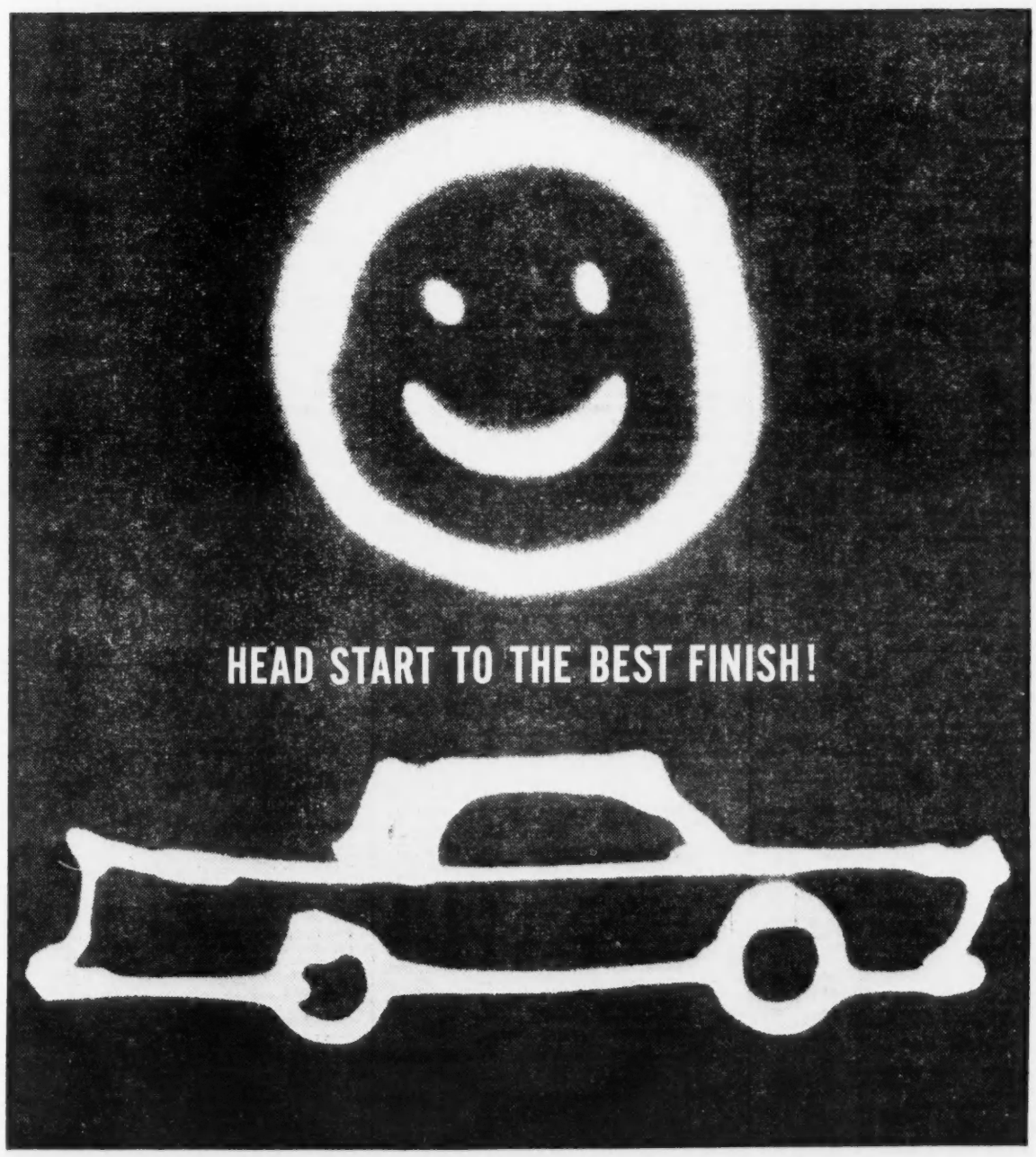
OIL OF LEMON, U.S.P.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Department, Sunkist Growers.

Oleostearine, dms. lb. .14 - .14½
Opium, USP, cns. oz. 19.20 - 19.45
gran., USP, cns. oz. 21.65 - 21.90
powd., USP, cns. oz. 21.65 - 21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.80 - —
deep shade, bbls. lb. 2.00 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls. lb. 1.78 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N.C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis St. Paul lb. .33 - .33½
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner CP lb. 1.45 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2235- —
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .46 - .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner, kegs. lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine)
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol)
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol)
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine)
Osage orange, crvst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Ouabain USP, bots. gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Papain, USP, African, bots. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs. lb. 26 —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .43½ - .45
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .37 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol)
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline)
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol)
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0813- —
132°-134°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1075- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .17 - —
USP, X, fib, dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tecn., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .11¼- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - .47
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .48
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .25 - —
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 53.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls. lb. 1.35 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0475- .0570
Procaine bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0473- .0570
Sodium, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .0473- .0693
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .30
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks., Tex. refy. gal. .13 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs. lb. .28½- —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs. lb. No prices.
Japanese, hontaka, bgs. lb. .34 - —
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt. lb. .56 - .57
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .42 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
white, bgs. lb. .35 - .38
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., imp., bls. lb. .85 - —
dms. lb. .70 - .75
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.35 - —
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¼- .06⅞
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .06 - .06¼
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- .05⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07⅛- .08⅛
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅜- .05⅝
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07⅝- .08¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09⅞- .10⅛
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅞- .07
snow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08½- .08¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¾- .10⅝
tanks, refy. lb. .06⅜- .06⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06¼- .06¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07⅛- .08⅛
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- .06⅞
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles, gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N.J., N.Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
Petroleum, mineral spirits, reg., odorless, tanks, refy, Watson, Cal. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
N. J., dlvd gal. .32 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic)
VM&P, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .239 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F. b.r. 43°C. map., N. J. gal. 29 - —
212°-284°F. b.r. 19°C. map., N. J. gal. 29 - —
224°-280°F. b.r. 48°C. mp.a., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r. 29°C. map., N. J. gal. 29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. map Houston gal. 25 - —
287°-386°F. b.r. 31°C. map., N. J. gal. 29 - —
310°-314°F., b.r., 13.5°C., m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348° b.r., 17°C., map., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —
320°-360°F., b.r., 16°C. map., N. Y. N. J. gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F., 37°C., map., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C. map., N. J. gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F., b. r., 30°C., map Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., map., N. Y., N. J. gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C map., N. Y. N. J. gal. 425 - —
367°-418°F b.r. 19.6°C map., N. Y. N. J. gal. .33 - —
Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —



Solvesso 150 has long been a standard solvent in baking-alkyd surface coatings used in the automotive industry. Unsurpassed in uniformity and purity, it is an outstanding member of the high-quality Esso family of aromatic solvents, the solvents that set performance standards *throughout* the paint and surface coatings industry. Esso's excellent customer service combines with the most modern handling methods and key distribution centers to assure you of a constant supply and *immediate* delivery. For a head start to the best finish, always specify Esso Petroleum Solvents. Write, wire or phone today! Esso Standard Oil Company, 15 West 51st St., N. Y. 19, N. Y.

SOLVESSO 150

SOLVESSO TOLUOL • SOLVESSO XYLOL • SOLVESSO 100 • SOLVESSO 150

High-Quality Aromatic Solvents covering the full range of industrial needs

Esso

PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

Petroleum solvent, stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
l.c.l. works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret, dms., c.l. works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., t.l., frt alld. E lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.03 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .17¾ - .18
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼ - .19
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret dms. c.l. same basis. lb. .19¼ - .19½
l.c.l same basis lb. .19¾ - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - —
USP, syn., dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls. dms. 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine NF fib dms. c.l. frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs. same basis. lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100% bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carnethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb fib dms. dlvd E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms. dlvd E lb. 4.00 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .38½ - —
m-Phenylenediamine dms. frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Phenylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works lb. .75½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.60
Phenylhydrazine base CP bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride coml. kgs. works. lb 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5 250-lb. lots, dlvd E lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dlivd. E lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.15 - 4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms. t.c.l. works. lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½ - —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
tech., fib drums., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.94 - 4.99
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.34 - 5.39
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.99 - —
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.99 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.99 - —

The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.43. Recent oil advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph. red dms., t.l., works lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l. works, frt equald. lb. .21½ - —
tanks works, frt equald. lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .12½ - —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½ - —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½ - —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms. c.l., works. lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. 33 - —
g-Picoline 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.65 - 4.75

Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .72 - —
Mexican, bgs lb. .45 - —
Pink root, bls lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine, crude, dms., c.l., works. lb. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 3.30 - —
Hexahydrate, French Codex, bots, kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine dist. dms. frt equald lb 2.60 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide dms. dlvd E lb 4.50 5.05
Pitch, coaltar, bulk, aluminum, works ton. 40.00 -42.00
carbon and industrial, works. ton. 40.00 - —
core, works ton. 36.50 - —
fiber, works ton. 44.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Fed. Spec. RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton. 39.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms. works lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks lb. .02¾ - —
Linseed, dms lb. .06 - .06¾
Marine, dms lb. .04¼ - .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 - .05½
Tall, dms., c.l., works ton. 50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton. 30.00 -40.00
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 105.00 -107.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb .45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls lb. .19 .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots. dms., 50 billion units or more. 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms. 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb lots works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb lots works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .24 - —
Dutch, bgs lb. .28½ - —
Iranian, bgs lb. .14½ - .15
Polish, bgs lb. .28 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic reg. flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms ½c higher
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bols., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .40½ - —
dms., c.l lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
imp., kgs lb. .31 - —
Bromate dms. 1,000 lbs or more. lb. .50 - —
lb. .52 - .62
25-200-lb. lots lb. .37 - .38
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb.
Carbonate, NF, gram. bbls., dms. lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½ - .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 - —
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs. lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .43 - —
powd., dms lb. 40½ - .41½
Cyanide dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb lots works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 - —
smaller lots lb. .23½ - —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib dms. c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms. lb 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½ - .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, standard and granular, 59-63% K.O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
granular, 60-63% K.O., bgs., c.l., works, base price ton. 26.25 - —
July forward ton. 27.45 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls. 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 - —
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c. per 100 lbs less in kegs, $1 more.

Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .30 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 198.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 302.50 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Permanganate, coml. kgs. works. lb. .24½ - .27½
USP, dms., works lb. .27¼ - .29
Persulfate, bbls., c.l. works lb. .16½ - —
dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½ - .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
Silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½ - .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb higher
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .732 - .798
Sulfate agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms lb. .18½ - —
powder dms. lb. .16½ - .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO base price ton. 13.45 - —
July forward ton. 14.90 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l. lb. .42½ - —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .43½ - .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 - —
100-500-lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Acetate, bots. gram .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .093 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼ - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Propy thiouracil prices in West lc. higher dlvd. on same basis.
Propylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ - —
Methyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝ - .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03⅞ - .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. 58.00 - —
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls. works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), 100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
purif. 20% dms. works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .37½ - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF dms. lb. 3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled dms. works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms. works. lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs. c.l., lb. .16½ - .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls. works. lb. .08¼ - .08½
Quebracho extract, solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64
grd. 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .37½ - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - .47½
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .29 - .35
Quinoline dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb .88 - —
powd. frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon bbls lb 3.60 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade bbls., same basis. lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.95 - —
orange red bbls. same basis lb 1.81 - —
Selenide lithopone, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.77 - —
dark, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.90 - —
red shade, dark, bbls., same basis lb. 3.44 - —
light, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.24 2.32
medium, bbls., same basis lb. 2.99 - —
medium light, bbls., same basis lb. 2.49 - —
Mercury lithopone, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.40 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.95 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 - —
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.65 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton E St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾ - —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs. l.c.l. Bethlehem Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675 -
Lake C toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.13 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls. works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb 3.60 - —
10,000-lb lots, works lb 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb 4.24 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works. lb. 5.77 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb .02½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .02¾ - —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
Para toner, bbls lb 1.10 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner)
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 5.60
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb 6.40 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock. lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½ - —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.65
light shades, kgs. works lb 1.62 1.65
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 .32
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works lb. .0475 - —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575 - —
30% bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35% bgs., works lb. .0625 - —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675 - —
Watchung-type bbls m 1.95
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 3.75 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½ - —
USP, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb 15 .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 32.00 -36.00
Rhubarb, root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - —
powd., bbls lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 65.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 125.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Pitch, coaltar, roofing)
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45% fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse. lb. .03¾ - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼ - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms. 25-kilo lots, kilo. 17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo. 17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo. 18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .40 - .49¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80

Saccharin, USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 1.95
Calcium, fib dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.50 - —
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb.45.00 - —
Safrol, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb 11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. 44 —
Italian lb 26 Nom.
Sago flour, raw bgs lb 07 - 07¼
refd., bgs lb 08½ .09
Sal soda (see Soda, sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.25 - —
Salol, NF, grnn., bbls., kgs lb 1.15 —
Powdered salol 25c higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.03½ —
table, vacuum, common fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.27½ —
Saltcake, dom., bulk works, 100% Na₂SO₄ basis ton 28.00 —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies chips bgs .55 .66
powd., fib dms lb 75 76
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld 100% basis lb 95 —
powd., bgs., frt. alld 100% basis lb 95 —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP bots. oz.13.50 -16.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls. 5,000-lb. lots lb .30½ —
smaller lots lb 31 .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb.13.50 -15.50
Senega root, bls lb. 2.75 - —
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
sittings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .15 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb 5.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs. lb. .21½ - —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .25 - —
nat., bgs lb. .16½ - —
Salvadorian, natural, bgs lb. .18½ - —
Indian, natural, bgs. lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 2,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .58 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .68 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb lots 1c per lb higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .49 - —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .47 - —
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .46 - —
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c per lb more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 —
t.c.l., works, exwnse ton 45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .91¾ - —
Cyanide, fib dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .87 - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .87¾ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .87½ - —
100-oz. lots oz. .87¾ - —
Nitrate, CP, crvst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .62¼ - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .63¾ - —
500-oz. lots oz. .64 - —
250-oz. lots oz. .64½ - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.03 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. .38 - .40
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls lb. .45 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Sal. cone., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., ogs., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .13¾ - —
NF, 60% gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.35 - 2.45
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd., E. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., E lb. .29½ - —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾ - .14½
Arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo.12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.12.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo.13.00 - —
bots., 500-gram lots kilo.13.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —

Sodium bichromide, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ .14¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990 - —
Bisulfate, bulk., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 3.00 3.60
l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 3.50 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works lb. .38 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohyrdated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb 10½ 11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt), USP, bgs. lb. .05 .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 70 73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb 28 —
Chromate, anhyd., fiber, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - .16½
tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015 - —
l.c.l. lb. .1065 - .1190

Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms. lb. .26½ .27½
USP, XIV, gran., dms. lb. .29½ .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd., prices ½c higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
anhyd., dms., c.l. works lb. .18 —
l.c.l. works lb 18¾ —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½ - —
smaller lots lb. .14 —
Fluoride, white, 97% fib dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .1430 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Gluconate, refd. dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb .35 —
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½ - —

Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ .23
technical (see Soda, Caustic).
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms., ton lots or less lb. .95 .98
Hyposulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Iodide, USP, bots., dms. lb 2.55 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½ - —
60% cbys., dms., works lb 26½ —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 18½ - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.135.50 -140.50
Sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls $24.50 per ton higher
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works. ton.204.00 - —

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Sodium, Metallic Bricks—Streptomycin Hydrochloride

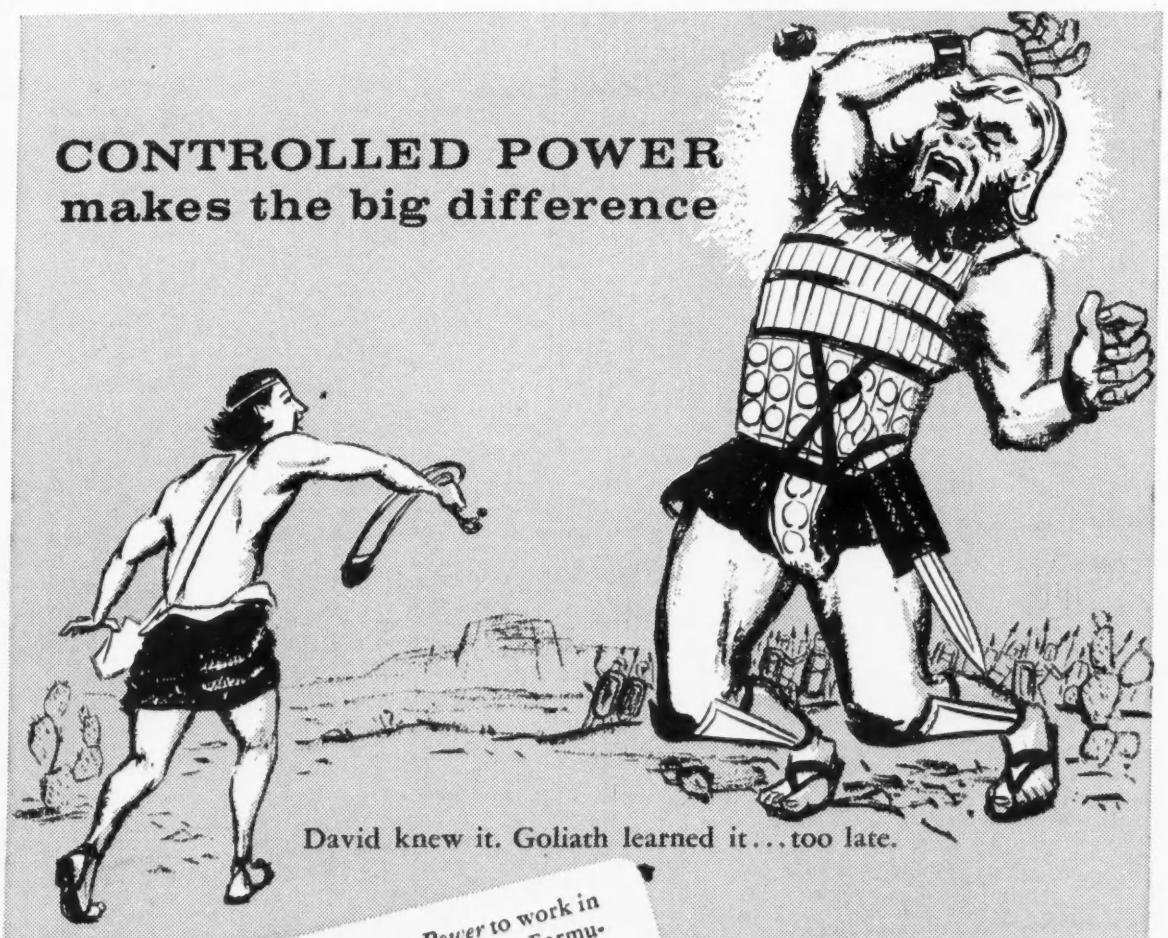
Sodium, metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½ - —
fused, 14,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .19 • —
tanks works lb .16 —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 • —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.15 - 8.10
dms., c.l 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.65 - 8.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.75
dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - 7.25
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .96
cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .73 • .74
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. 70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom. bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 • —
bulk c.l. works ton 43.50 - —
imp 100-lb. bgs., c.l. Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton.49.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.46.00 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.50 - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90

Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works. 100 lbs.10.85 • —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Amino salicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .27½ - .34
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - .34
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 26½ - .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 • —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .20 • —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .20½ - .21
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.65 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 9.70
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 8.20

Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.00 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lb.10.85 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.60 -11.85
ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½ - 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .74 - .76
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
l.c.l., dlvd, zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan,, Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 • —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 • —
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.10 • —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.75 • —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.10 • —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works con.62.50 • —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .079 • —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .607 - .661
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 • —
Sulfate, NF. VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton.52.00 • —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.31.00 • —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb. .17½ - .18
gran. fib dms lb. .17½ - .18
Sulfhyrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
liq. 40-44% tanks, works, 100% basis ton.120.00 • —
Sulfide, flake dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ - —
fused bbls., c.l. works E., frt. equald lb. .05 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06 • —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.25 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.75 • —
Sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Tetraborate (see Borax)
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., c.l., works lb. .04 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .05 • —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 • —
less than ton lots, works lb. .337 • —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .13½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite)
Titanate, ctns, c.l. works lb. .10½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾ - —
1-ton or less works lb. .11 • —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .38 • —
l.c.l lb. .42 • —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l frt adjusted E lb. .39½ - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 • —
l.c.l. frt adjusted E lb. .40 • —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 • —
l.c.l. frt adjusted E lb .46 • —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½ - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 8.27½ 8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.40 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.80 10.40
Tungstate, tech. kgs. dlvd. E lb 2.15 —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works frt. equald lb. .23 • —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 • —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar high flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .31 - .32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic)
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 • —
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .34 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 • —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 • —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., comi, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .25 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb .23¼ - —
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 • —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 • —
tanks, works lb .15 • —
Soybean meal 44%, bulk, Decatur ton.45.00 • —
protein chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb .23 • —
mechanically refd. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 -
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 • —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd. super. bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 .18
powd. bbls., bxs lb. .17 .20
St John's bread edible, bls lb. .13 .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .823 - .833
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 1.10 - 1.11
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .958 - 1.226
hydrous, cryst., dms., works, lb. .951 - .925
Sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.011 - 1.031
Starch, corn pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 7.27 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.42 • —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 7.39 • —
l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.44 • —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c per 100 lbs. higher
Potato, dom, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 • —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
ex whse, N. Y. lb. .08¼ - .09¼
Rice, bgs. l.c.l. lb 15½ 16
Wheat, bgs lb .08½ .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root)
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .07 - .0748



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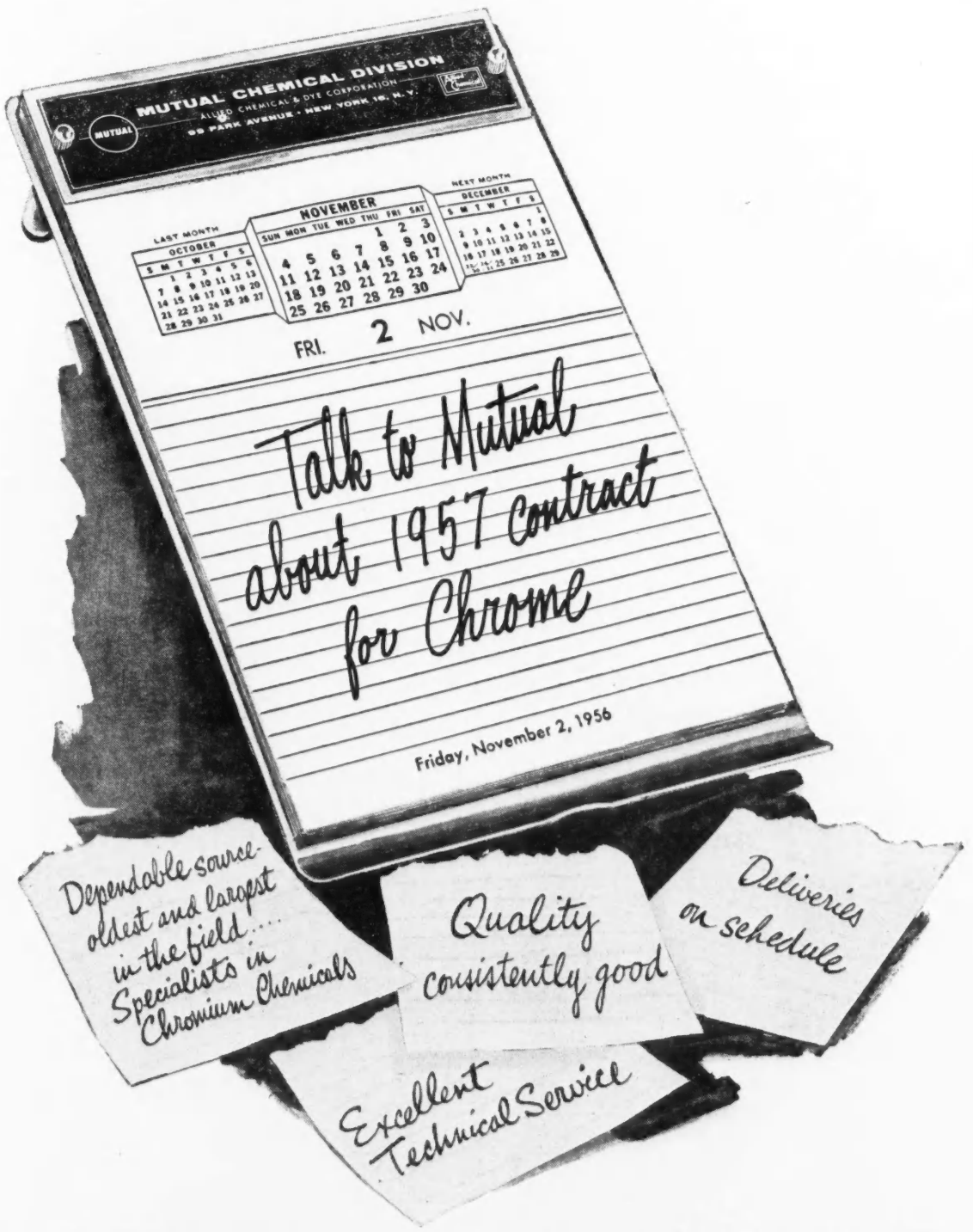
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.05
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.48 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.78 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots. oz. 25.00 -25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0885- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb 4.00 4.50
Sodium dms lb 4.10 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms. lb 4.00 4.20
USP, same basis lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sodium fib dms lb 5.00 5.20
USP, same basis lb. 5.20 - 5.40
Sulfadiazine USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powd. dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms. lb. 11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine USP dms lb 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine USP, microcrystals, lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb 8.90 9.40
powd., dms lb 8.50 9.00
Sulfanilamide USP 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb 1.70 - 1.90
powd. dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine NF powd. bots. tins, lb 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole USP, microcrystals, dms lb 2.85 - 3.00
powd. dms lb 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton 26.50 - —
export t.o.b vessels, Gulf ports long-ton 28.00 - —
domestic and Canada, f.o.b vessel Gulf port long-ton 28.00 - —
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
salt block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls, mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls. works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 —
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾- —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton. 126.00 -128.00
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton. 122.00 -124.00
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 .91
Carteret, N J unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk c.l. East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T dms. c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom. ord. Calif. grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.00 -39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 19.40 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 37.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 28.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 31.00 -36.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton. 31.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs. works ton. 38.00 - —
imp. Canadian grd. bgs., c.l., mines ton. 20.00 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - .13½
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅝- —
fancy, bleachable tanks, dlvd., lb. .07¾- —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09½- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .06⅞- —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼- —
sulfonated, 25%, bots., l.c.l lb. .08¾- .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09¾- .10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 5.25 —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian bgs. ex whse lb. .10½- .11
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib, dms lb. .67½- .74
Terpinol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¾- —
extra, dms lb. .41 .60
prime, dms lb. .30 .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36⅛- —
l.c.l., or t.l.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.00 - —
And sodium acetate USP, fib. dms lb 4.00 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib dms lb 3.30 - —
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular fib dms kilo. 60.00 - —
ampule grade, fib. dms kilo. 62.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib dms kilo. 62.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms, ton lots lb. .72 - —
less tons lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine bots., 1-kilo lots, kilo. 450.00 500.00
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.50 2.75
Iodide, NF, dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Metal (Straits) lb. 1.06¾- —
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd., (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton. 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton 137.50 —
5-ton lots ton 142.50 —
ton lots ton 147.50 —
rutile nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
Milled titanium dioxide, $7.50 per ton higher
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
high-tinting, dms., c.l. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —


MUTUAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
99 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.
NOVEMBER
FRI. 2 NOV.
Talk to Mutual about 1957 Contract for Chrome
Friday, November 2, 1956
Dependable source—oldest and largest in the field.... Specialists in Chromium Chemicals
Quality consistently good
Deliveries on schedule
Excellent Technical Service

Sodium Bichromate • Sodium Chromate • Potassium Bichromate Ammonium Bichromate • Chromic Acid • Koreon (one-bath chrome tan)

MUTUAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
99 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Titanium Tetrachloride—Vitamin A Palmitate

Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .43¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .39¾ - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo.149.65 - —
Acetate kilo.136.60 - —
Acetate kilo.185.00 - —
Acid succinate kilo.165.00 - —
o-Tolidine, base, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - —
dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.85 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms, c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms, c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid dms, frt. alld lb. .60 .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .32 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½ - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .32 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y gal. .25 - —
bayonne, N. J gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .34 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.35 - —
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. 42 —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .27 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
t.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .11¼ - —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ —
t.c.l., works lb. .14¼ - .16¼
tanks, works lb. .11½ - .12½
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys. works, frt adjusted lb. 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½ - —
petroleum dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½ - —
t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½ - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd E lb. .49 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .46½ - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾ - —
t.c.l. frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .46¾ - —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43¾ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .40½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .41½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
t.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
t.c.l. works, frt equald, 100% basis lb. .42½ - —
tanks works frt. equald, 100% basis lb .33 - —
Trioxane pure dms. c.l. t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., t.c.l., works. lb. .35 -
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
t.c.l. frt equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½ —
Tripopylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85
dl-Tryptophane, fib ctns., works. kilo.165.00 —
Tungsten metal powd, 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.85 —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root)
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.120.00 - —
t.c.l. dlvd E, ex whse ton.140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), dlvd. E ton.105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.126.00 - —
Urea-ammonia, liquor, C grade, tankcars, same basis ton.124.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis. ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb 12 - 14

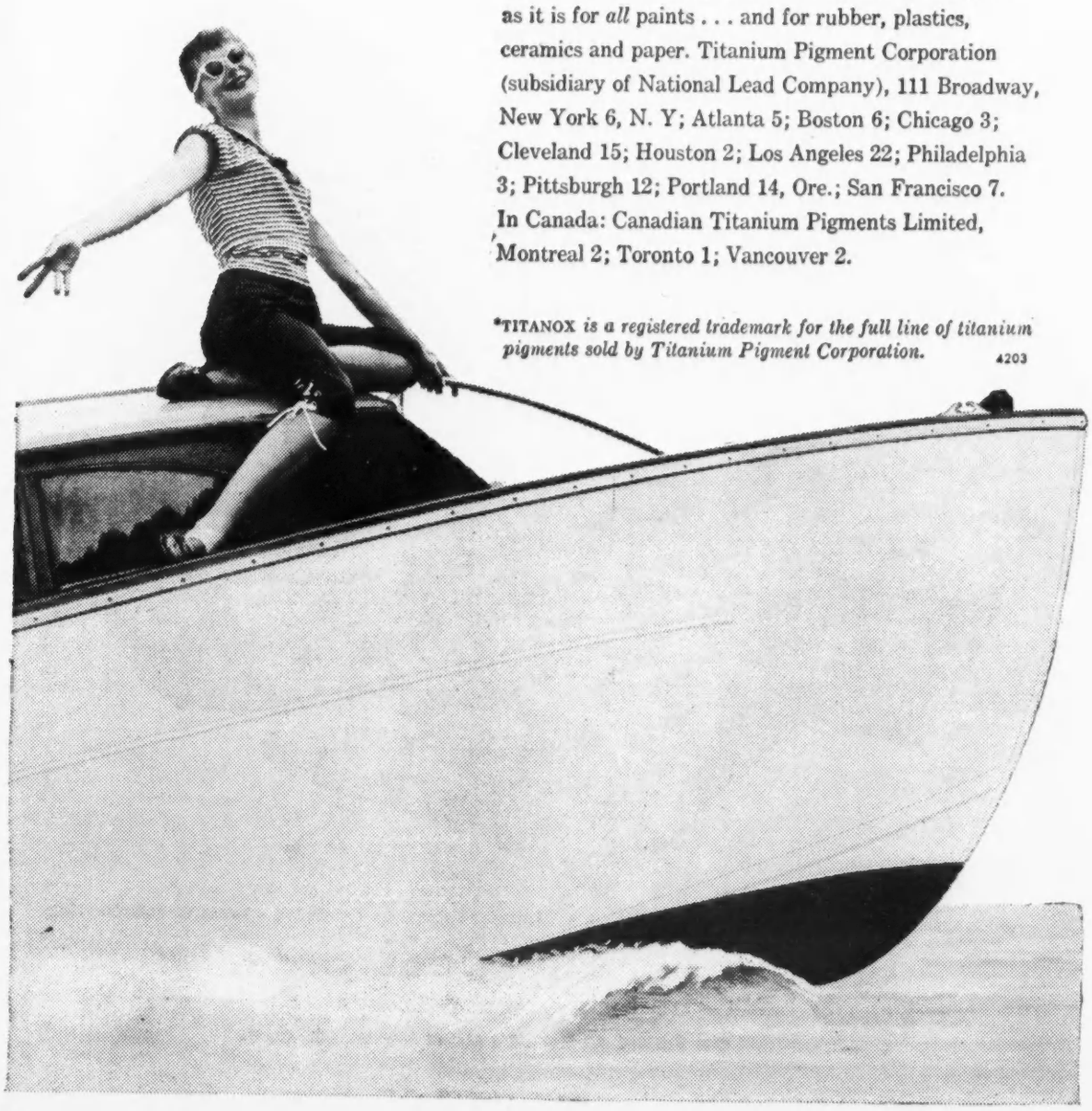
V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb .35 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .27 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.86.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs, ex dock ton.64.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾ - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb 1.25 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 8.50 - —
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 8.00 - —
whole, tins lb. 8.75 - —
Tahiti, cs lb 7.00 —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 6.50 6.75
smaller lots lb 6.90 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 2.75 —
smaller lots lb 2.80 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd E lb. .17½ - —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 - .12
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made
Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
in alcohol, lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ - —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —

look...

it's

TITANOX*



Smart skipper! That gleaming white paint was pigmented with TITANOX titanium dioxide pigments. And this durable finish will stay trim for many a regatta.

TITANOX is the No. 1 pigment for *marine* paints, just as it is for *all* paints . . . and for rubber, plastics, ceramics and paper. Titanium Pigment Corporation (subsidiary of National Lead Company), 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y; Atlanta 5; Boston 6; Chicago 3; Cleveland 15; Houston 2; Los Angeles 22; Philadelphia 3; Pittsburgh 12; Portland 14, Ore.; San Francisco 7. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Limited, Montreal 2; Toronto 1; Vancouver 2.

*TITANOX *is a registered trademark for the full line of titanium pigments sold by Titanium Pigment Corporation.* 4203

Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin)
B complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast)
B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram 185.00 - —
C (see Acid ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2 dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ)
G (see Riboflavin)
H (see Biotin)
K Active (see Menadione)
K_1 25 gram bots gram 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha)

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin 0.5% dms. 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
25-49-lb lots, N. Y. or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
5-24-lb lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb 2.15 —
Wattle bark, fair average, African bales, ex dock ton 95.00 -96.00
merchantable bales, ex dock ton 91.00 -92.00
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼ .08⅝
solid, E. Africa 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09⅞ —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 —
Wax, amorph (see Wax, micro-crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs lb. 45 - 47
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .71 - .72
Brazilian, bgs lb. .71 - .72
Central American, bgs lb. .68 Nom.
Chilean, bgs lb. .71 - .72
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .80 - .82
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .79 - .81
yellow, bricks, 100-lbs. ctns. lb. .71 - .73
slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .70 - .72
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .68 - .70
refd., bgs lb. .73 - .75
Powdered candelilla: 20 to 200 mesh, 7c higher.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .68 - .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .75
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .85
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .73
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .80
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .73
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .82
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.42 - 1.44
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.44 - 1.46
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla
Japan, cs lb. .49 - .50
Microcrystalline, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .29 - —
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .30 - .32
German, bgs lb. .35 Nom.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs lb. .89 - .91
tech., bgs lb. .85 Nom.
Paraffin (see P)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .30 - .33
cakes, cs lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. 67¼ - .72¼
White lead (see Lead White).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .20 - —
rossed, bls lb. .21 - —
Witch hazel, bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls lb. .27 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works ton 39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras), USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
45°-47°C., dms., c.l. same basis,

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. 40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
lb. .212 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
Fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .34½ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½ - —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

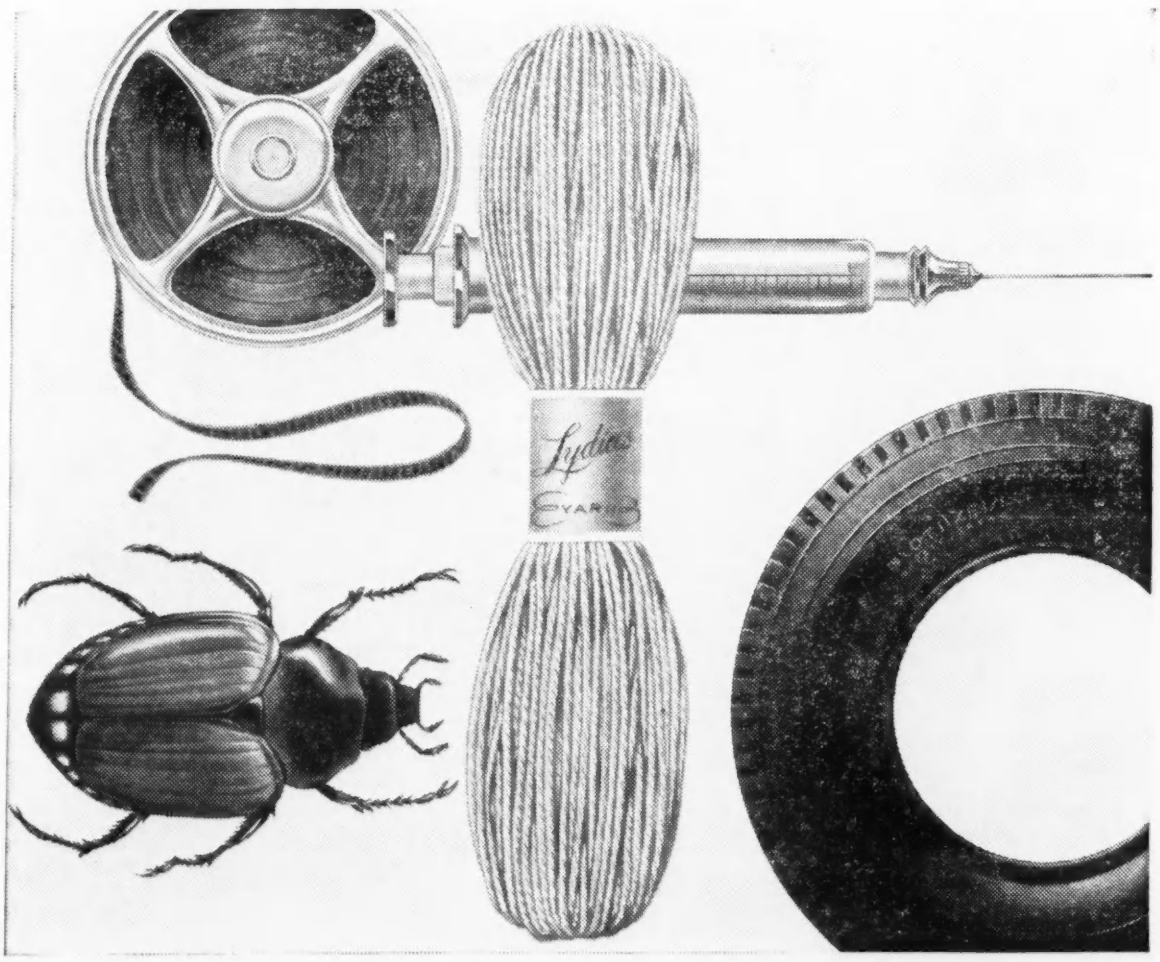
Y

Yara, yara, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 —
debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd lb. .27 - —
Torula, USP dlvd. lb. .18 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.10 - —
AAOT bbls., dlvd lb 2.85 —
Lightfast bbls. dlvd lb 3.15 —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
Selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb 1.05 —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse., 1c per lb higher
Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N.C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb .33 .33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, 10 g., bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.25 - —
G pigment, bbls lb 1.91 —
Iron oxide, natural French type, bgs., c.l., works lb .06 —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .0205 .034
pure, bgs, c.l., works lb 11½ —
l.c.l. works lb 11¾ —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 5.58 —
smaller lots lb 5.60 —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural)
Zinc (chromate), bbls, dlvd lb .27 27½
basic, bbls, dlvd lb 31 .32½
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb 40 42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lb. lots or more lb 38 - —
1,000 to 36,000 lb. lots, works lb 40 - —
smaller lots, works lb 43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms lb .53 - —
tech., dms., works lb 27 —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb 192 —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb 202 —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precip., powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
soln., 50% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.20 - —
gran., 6lb. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc)
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .523 —
smaller lots, works lb .543 —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb 17½ —
l.c.l. works lb 18½ —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb 49 50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb 21½ —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb 22 37½
Metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13½ - —
New York lb 14 —

—Continued on page 50



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Soil Is What You Make It

It is earnestly to be hoped that the conference on soil fertility to be held in Atlanta November 2 will be all that it should be. Proper development and maintenance of soil fertility can and does mean much for agriculture; and, by increasing the ratio of areal productivity, it can contribute much broadly to the welfare of a community by way of the providing of desirable and beneficial recreational facilities.

That is one aspect of the soil bank program which deserves promotive attention. The "crop" that can be produced recreationally on idled acres is a very important one—and it is continuously becoming more and more necessary in terms of social economic welfare.

Discussion of the soil bank program will be a feature of the Atlanta conference. It is scheduled to include a question-and-answer phase dealing specifically with the effect of the program on the fertilizer industry. It is to be desired that the full scope of the social economic effects of the program will be given at least some measure of the attention which it deserves.

Much encouragement in respect of the effectiveness of the conference is offered by the plan to open the matters under consideration to full floor discussion. That is what is needed to make any conference really get somewhere. The Atlanta program will provide capable handlers for the problems which the open discussions will present.

The big need is that everybody with a question or an idea on soil fertility in his mind attend the Atlanta conference and let it out. Much haze hangs over the relations of the soil bank plan to all phases of farm life. Of course, it cannot reasonably be expected that any one sectional gathering, however representatively it be attended, can dissipate all that haze. But it can do some good—and it can set an example, provide a pattern for the doing of at least as much in any number of other sections. The opportunity in that direction at Atlanta will be big and wide open—and the "native soil" will profit greatly therefrom.

Oil Progress in Public Favor

A fortnight ago, the reading public in the New York metropolitan section was told that the prime objective of Oil Progress Week was to promote wider public favor and understanding of the "vastly ramified and economically vital business." In numerous places throughout the country the celebration sponsored by the American Petroleum Institute did much toward the attainment of that commendable and well deserved objective. But, there were other events in that period.

It was unfortunate, insofar as the New York section was concerned, that midway through the "progress" week, the metropolitan newspapers had big first-page headlines over an article about the state Attorney-General's having announced the issuing by a justice of the state supreme court of a permanent injunction prohibiting further financial dealings on the part of an oil concern and its executives alleged to have perpetrated stock frauds involving at least $2,300,000.

Furthermore, because there had been, a short time before, an increase in the price of furnace oil in the same section, it was not promotive of public favor when one of the leading banks of New York City was publicly quoted to have said in a review of the oil situation that "a way the industry can avoid further weakening in gasoline prices is to boost prices of home-heating fuel." The news story went on to set forth that production of gasoline had been running far ahead of demand; while the reverse was true with respect of furnace oil, demand for which naturally is now increasing. The bank's advice was that production of furnace oil be increased. There had been a substantial increase in inventories over the previous week to a total slightly above that of a year earlier. Reduction in the production of gasoline had forerun the bank's suggesting of it through several weeks so that the troublesome inventories were being cut—but they were still about 16 percent larger than at the same time last year.

It would appear that the oil industry did not need to be told to follow the obvious seasonal switch from gasoline to intermediate distillates. The publicly advising of it to do so—and to boost the price of what would be needed for comfortable living—certainly did not promote the industry in the favor of a public which could but conclude that consumers of furnace oil were going to have to pay for the industry's misguessing on gasoline.

There is much talk every now and then about how the public does not have the right picture of business. It would help very much to correct that shortcoming if somebody would paint such a picture, in the first place, and then a way could be found to prevent its defacement after the manner of the putting of a big black mustache on the pretty face of a girl on a publicly displayed poster. The oil industry is not what it was painted to be by the stock defrauders or the well-meaning but short-thinking financial adviser.

Foreign Trade Aspects

At the latest reported stage of the program for the foreign trade convention to be held in New York November 26 to 28, the Secretary of Commerce is scheduled among the leading speakers to that gathering. It will be helpful in various ways if members of the departmental personnel more specifically acquainted with and active in areas of foreign trade are in attendance for purposes of information and advice.

There has been a goodly measure of expectation that representatives of the Department of State would participate in the proceedings of the convention. The foreign trade relations of the federal government are in many, if not most, instances at least as much within the functional scope of that department as they are in that of the commerce unit. There is a wide feeling in trade circles that that splitting of concern with and attention to those relations does not contribute to their desirable or necessary characteristics. But, it must be admitted that the diplomatic aspects of foreign relations cannot be kept out of trade areas. It should, however, be officially recognized that, in the handling of matters of trade relations, the need for adequate competent business advice and practices is imperative.

Available information on the plans for the coming convention make it quite clear that the diplomatic aspects of foreign trade relations will get more than a little attention. The ambassadors of Chile, Germany, the Philippines, and Sweden are listed among the major speakers. So is the deputy governor of the Bank of Canada, whose status is what might be called a dual one. More specifically in the trade category is the president of the National Foreign Trade Council who will speak as the recipient of the Robert Dollar memorial award at the dinner session, November 28.

Of fundamental interest to all who are in any manner concerned with foreign trade are two problems. One arises from the record that exports from this country are running this year at a value rate 18 percent higher than that of a year ago. While imports are up 15 percent from last year's value rate, they are still 23 percent below exports in value. That favorable balance in this country's trade is one of the major stimulants for industrial expansion, both in facilities and in output, in other countries and for the discussions there and elsewhere of tariff increases more or less teamed with attractions for the investment of capital from this country in their industrial development projects. It is from that movement that one can get at least a suggestion of why the Committee for Economic Development has asked a congressional ways and means group for a gradual and selective easing of tariffs and for additional authority for the President to ease tariff restrictions. Two industrialization programs in other countries are of special significance in that connection. One is for a broad chemical industry in India; the other is for a gigantic pulp and paper industry in South America.

The other problem stems from the fight in this country against the competition of products from the Orient, especially textiles from Japan. The Soviet nations are making much of that opposition to win their way farther into the commercial—and political—good graces of the countries affected. Japan, which the United States should regard highly among desirable and necessary friends, is being particularly wooed—and subtly lured into the Soviet Union. European producers of woolen fabrics are being courted with progressively increasing vigor since the presidential increasing of the US duty on such goods about a month ago.

There is more than a little food for serious thought in the direction of trade relations with the hunting grounds of the Soviet among its Asiatic neighbors behind the recent advice to a group of those nations from the International Finance Corporation that they remove "undue barriers and harassments to trade" when it is viewed in connection with the demand in this country for higher tariffs against them and wtih the reasons for the complaints by several members of the conferring Asian group about the effects of this country's program for the disposal of surplus cotton. The political aspects of foreign trade—not all of which are diplomatic, even in name—are quite other than negligible as contributors to the proper understanding of the relations involved.

It should be clear to any business leader interested in any way in exporting or importing that he must attend the coming foreign trade convention as a practical participant. Foreign trade is not now what it was ten years ago. It is far less in every way what it was before World War I. Those who wish to have a profitable part in it must know wherein it differs—and why.

Washington Talks It Over

ODM Unlikely to Issue Tax Amortization Certificates While Congressional Committee Probe Is Under Way.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

An investigation of defense plant tax amortization benefits is being made by the joint congressional committee on internal revenue taxation and, in the meantime, the Office of Defense Mobilization is unlikely to issue any more tax amortization certificates while the inquiry is under way.

Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia, who is chairman of the joint congressional committee, ordered the investigation because he does not think that in peacetime special tax privileges can be justified except in rare cases. Such tax benefits, he says, raise the danger of creating unfair competition over expansion and damage to smaller business.

It is not expected that the inquiry will be aimed at developing and throwing the spotlight of publicity on abuses of the tax amortization program. The senator is not endeavoring to make any political capital out of the investigation, but rather it is intended to be one of economics and what is best for the country and the Treasury.

The senator isn't alone in viewing the tax amortization program in a critical light. Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey has had his misgivings over continuing to award the certificates to applicants for nearly a year. Several other members of the cabinet are said also to be cool to continuing the program.

Inventors' Help Wanted

Industry, science and the creative lay public is again being enlisted by the National Inventors Council to try to solve a group of problems which the military has run up against in its programs of research and development. The problems are outlined in brief by the council in a five-page circular just issued.

Most of the problems are not strictly problems but are, rather, indications of general areas in which further technological advances are desirable. Others, however, are more specific, and in some instances are of direct interest to the chemical and allied industries; as for example, a method of coating or otherwise protecting the surfaces of transistors; growing of large single crystal high resistivity silicon; dry battery sealing material; coatings for skis or ski-type landing gear, and high quality synthetic quartz or other piezoelectric crystals.

This marks the third time that the council has made a direct call for aid from the nation's inventive genius and, as in the past, expects an early and favorable response. Since 1954, when a listing of technical problems was last issued, seventy-five problems have been eliminated either by finding adequate solutions or by a change in requirements.

Fluoridated Water Battle

Minority groups who have been fighting with ballots and in the courts against the movement for fluoridated public water supplies appear to be waging a losing battle on the basis of the latest statistics of the Public Health Service.

PHS reports that fluoridated drinking water is now being furnished to one-fourth of the people using public water supplies, and the number is growing rapidly. During the first nine months of this year, communities with a combined population of 6 million started fluoridating their water. This compares with an average annual increase of 4 million from 1951 through 1955.

About 1,400 cities and towns with a total population of over 30 million people were using fluoridation at the end of September 1956. Among the larger cities adopting this preventive dental health measure are Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Milwaukee, San Francisco, St. Louis and Buffalo. Twenty years ago only twelve communities with a total population of 328,000 were fluoridating their water.

Note to Chemists - Purchasing Agents and technical people:
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Laboratory data sheet

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RIBOFLAVIN-5'-PHOSPHATE SODIUM—'ROCHE'

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The table below summarizes for quick reference helpful facts about the 3 types of Roche riboflavin. Samples of these products and a technical brochure giving complete information are available without charge. Ask your Roche representative or the Vitamin Division.

Type & Name	Properties and Uses	Solubility	Crystal Micron Size	Melting Point	Moisture Content
RIBOFLAVIN U.S.P. Roche Regular	Density and low electrostatic properties, plus virtual non-hygroscopicity provide easy handling in preparing powdered dietary supplements, pharmaceutical tablets, soft gelatin capsules and dry enrichment premixes.	0.140-.200 gram. per liter (See Note 1)	Under 20	275°-280°C.	0.8-1.5%
RIBOFLAVIN U.S.P. Roche Solutions Type	For use in parenteral solutions which approach or slightly exceed the maximum solubility of B_2. Less likely to crystallize out.	0.120 gram per liter (See Note 1)	Under 20	285°-290°C.	0.2-1.5%
RIBOFLAVIN-5'-Phosphate Sodium-Roche **Theoretical B_2 content: 73%** **Roche product: 70-73%**	Preferred for all solutions. Solubility properties allow high concentrations without use of solubilizers (See Note 2). Better taste; no bitter aftertaste as in riboflavin. Specially valuable for highly concentrated oral and parenteral multi-vitamin solutions (with or without ascorbic acid), elixirs, syrups, water-dispersible multivitamin formulations in gelatin capsules, tablets, lozenges.	Depends on pH (See Note 2)	Very fine crystal	Decomposes above 200°	Small percentage of water of crystallization

Note 1 In water at room temperature after shaking with excess for 24 hours.....

pH	Solubility
3.8	43 mg. per cc.
5.6	68 " " "
7.0	112 " " "

Note 2 Solubility in water varies with pH as shown in table at right:.....

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Heavy Chemicals

Boric acid, borax, and a number of borate compounds were scheduled to be advanced January 1 by a major producer. Included among the compounds were sodium metaborate and pentaborate, as well as some fertilizer borates and other specialty ores. The increases range in price from 2.6 percent to 4.8 percent higher than current listings. Anhydrous borax, ammonium and potassium borates continued without change. Less carlots schedules on these materials were expected within the next week.

Copper slid off last week, under strong downward pressure from world markets and domestic custom smelters. Consequently, some copper salts also were reduced.

Sodium silicates have been slated for an increase in price January 1 by a producer. Price details are to be announced later.

August production of industrially important inorganic chemicals was generally higher than for July, or for the corresponding month in 1955, according to data supplied by the Bureau of Census.

Demand for the mineral acids was generally strong, with the steel industry figuring heavily in consumption of hydrochloric, hydrofluoric, nitric and sulfuric acids.

Chlorine demand was such that producers reported a backlog of unfilled orders in many instances, and producing units were reported running at capacity in an effort to catch up.

Soda ash demand was spotty following October price increases. Consumers have apparently laid in plentiful stocks prior to the increase deadline, and are working off their own inventories before returning to the market in force.

The American Pulp and Paper Association reported production for the week ended October 20 at 98.5 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 99.6 percent for the previous week, and 101.0 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Boric—A producer of boric acid announced price increases for al grades but anhydrous, to go into effect January 1.

Technical crystals will go up to $129 per ton, bags, carlots, works; granular, $104 per ton, same basis in bags, and $98 per ton, bulk same basis and powdered $109 per ton bags, same basis.

USP acid will continue to list at $25 per ton above technical acid prices. Less than carlot schedules are expected to be issued in the next week or so.

Acid, Hydrochloric — Demand in the northeast and midwest continued strong for steel pickling, in view of current high level steel operations. Other inquiry in those areas was also active.

Markets in the south and southwest in general continued sloppy, owing to the large amount of byproduct acid available from chlorinated organics production.

At the present time, no price changes were anticipated for the first quarter of 1957.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—At the present time, stainless steel manufacture was pushing along at a fast clip, governed only by the amount of nickel that consuming plants could lay in.

Consequently, the market in this direction for hydrofluoric acid was strong. Demand for fluorinated refrigerants and propellents was steady.

Acid, Nitric—Stainless steel production was an important factor in the currently strong market for nitric acid. Other consumers also continued to order large quantities. Acid for use in fertilizer manufacture appeared to be moving slowly, and that market represented the only real weak spot in the overall pattern.

Acid, Phosphoric—Supplies continued plentiful. Demand showed some pickup after a slow late summer and early fall. While soft drink demand for good grade was weaker, other food applications held about steady.

Acid, Sulfuric—The steel industry continued to figure strongly in consumption. Fertilizer demand was disappointing, but considered in keeping with the off season for finished materials.

Rayon and synthetic detergent interest has picked up considerably since the summer doldrums. The industry at present felt that there would be no change in prices for the first quarter of next year.

The steel industry is still producing at above 100 percent of capacity. The American Iron and Steel Institute estimates last week's output at 2,489,000 tons, or 101.1 percent of capacity, as against 2,495,000 tons, or 101.4 percent of capacity the previous week.

Actual output a year ago last week was 2,413,000 tons, or 100 percent of 1955 capacity.

Borax—A producer scheduled increases for borax, to go into effect January 1. Anhydrous was raised to $74 per ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b. works; crystals, $71 per ton, bags, same basis; granular decahydrate, $38.50 per ton, bulk, same basis; granular pentahydrate, $53.50 per ton, bulk, same basis, and powdered $50 per ton, bags, same basis.

USP borax, in bags, will continue to be quoted $15 per ton higher than technical.

Calcium Chloride — Some producers were reported running slightly behind on orders last week. A sudden surge in business materialized as state and municipal highway maintenance departments came strongly into the market to cover anticipated highway ice control needs.

In looking at last summer's market several sources indicated that demand had been hampered by wet weather which predominated in several large areas of the country.

Chlorine—The industry was reported running at or near peak levels in order to satisfy heavy demands. Some pro-

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
Copper metal, 4c. per lb.
Sulfate, CP, 1.2c. per lb.
cryst., $1.30 per cwt.
tribasic, $2.65 per cwt.
Tin, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 28, 1955
102.42	102.52	101.96	100.17

For Current Prices see Page 9

Inorganic Chemicals Output: August

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	August	July
Acid, chromic	1,303	931
Hydrochloric	69,109	57,777
Hydrofluoric	6,468	6,184
Nitric	188,875	173,527
Phosphoric	258,870	235,900
Sulfuric gross	1,181,809	1,129,556
Aluminum chloride, anhyd.	2,605	2,330
liq., cryst.	1,301	1,067
Calcium carbide	76,718	74,490
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas	27,789	27,837
solid	66,376	67,165
Chlorine gas	297,057	255,541
Phosphorus, elemental	25,580	24,299
Oxychloride	1,383	1,144
Trichloride	1,208	1,136
Potash, caustic, liq	6,740	5,575
solid	1,187	1,789
Soda ash light	210,724	200,735
dense	164,917	169,923
natural	53,585	55,745
Soda, caustic, electrolytic liq.	239,085	251,313
lime-soda, process, liq.	34,322	31,706
Sodium Bicarbonate	8,196	7,175
Chlorate	4,606	4,333
Metal	11,799	11,617
Phosphate, monobasic	835	565
Dibasic	2,255	2,163
Tribasic	4,527	3,220
Meta	4,723	4,735
Tetra	7,994	7,228
Acid pyro	1,172	1,491
Tripoly	55,849	42,464
Silicate	49,505	45,569
Sulfate, anhyd	25,792	20,671
Glaubers salt	10,198	9,223
Saltcake, coml	56,459	52,963
Sulfide, conc	2,673	2,037
other	2,717	2,599
Sulfur dioxide	5,671	5,099

Heavy Chemicals

ducers said that inquiry was ahead of ability to produce in several instances.

Chlorinated hydrocarbon manufacture was a key feature of the strong market, owing to heavy inquiry for plastics, solvents and intermediates.

Paper and textile bleaching also accounted for large volume shipments. Refrigerants, propellents, water and sewage treatment were also active in placing orders.

Copper Sulfate—With the 4c. reduction in producers' copper, CP sulfate declined to 20.8c. per pound, drums, f.o.b. works; crystals were newly quoted at $13.90 per cwt., bags, carlots, works, and $14.40 to $16.90 per cwt. less carlots, same basis.

Monohydrated was listed at $25 per cwt., bags, carlots, same basis, and $25.75 per cwt., less carlots same basis. Tribasic was newly quoted at $30 per cwt., bags, carlots, same basis, and $31 to $34 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Fluorspar—Production of domestic fluorspar increased during the second quarter of 1956, with output totaling 86,000 short tons and shipments of 81,800 short tons, according to reports to the Bureau of Mines.

This represents an increase of about 41 percent and 26 percent, respectively, in production and shipments compared with the first quarter of 1956, and a substantial gain over the corresponding period in 1955.

Soda Ash—There appeared to be plenty around to fill consumer needs. The market was currently about steady, with recently advanced prices stable.

Business volume at present was off slightly owing in part to heavy inventories laid in by consumers prior to the October 1 price advance, and partly to a seasonal lull in glass containers and flat glass.

New car production has not as yet brought flat glass inquiry to its anticipated peak. Demands for light ash, particularly from aluminum and pulp and paper conumers, remained strong and active.

Soda, Caustic—Rayon interest has shown considerable improvement, both for tire cord (for tires for new automobiles) and for staple yarns. Other end uses also kept up good inquiry.

However, peak chlorine output by nearly all producers of chlorine and caustic soda has accounted for a buildup in caustic supplies.

Sodium Silicate—Commercial silicate solid and liquid grades have been slated for a price advance January 1 by a producer. The increase is in line with higher soda ash costs effective last October 1.

Sodium Sulfate—Kraft paper demand for saltcake has further chewed into available supplies during the past few months. Stocks at the end of August declined to 43,441 tons, from 51,488 tons on hand July 31, according to the Bureau of Census.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Metal was reduced 4c. per pound last week by primary producers, to 36c. per pound, due to heavy downward pressure exerted by the world market and domestic custom smelters.

Consumers by and large remained on the sidelines, awaiting further developments. Mills showed little interest for spot shipment.

Mercury—Metal continued quiet, and was offered at $255 to $257 per flask, spot, as to quantity.

Silver—Bullion was quoted at 91⅜c. per ounce, spot on Friday.

Tin—Straits metal fluctuated narrowly, and was quoted at $1.06¾ per pound, spot, on Friday.

Zinc—The following figures, in tons, indicate total slab zinc smelter output and stocks, according to American Zinc Institute.

Production	*September*	*August*
Special high grade	29,633	28,639
High grade	12,936	13,618
Intermediate	1,697	1,496
Prime western	45,969	45,792
Total	90,235	89,545

Stocks	*September*	*August*
Special high grade	32,764	33,306
High grade	9,110	8,265
Intermediate	1,952	2,452
Prime western	58,339	60,284
Total	102,165	104,307

US Borax to Hike

—Continued from page 4

borax will continue to list at $15 per ton higher than technical, in bags.

Technical powdered boric acid, in bags, will be raised to $109 per ton, bags, carlots, f.o.b. California shipping points; crystals, $129 per ton, bags, same basis; granular, $98 per ton, bulk, same basis. USP boric acid will remain priced at $25 per ton higher than technical, in bags. Anhydrous boric acid is scheduled to remain unchanged.

Sodium metaborate will be advanced $2 per ton, to $87 per ton for octahydrate, and $181.50 per ton for tetrahydrate, in bags, f.o.b. California shipping points. Sodium pentaborate is also slated for a $2-per-ton advance.

Other boron products to be advanced by Pacific Coast Borax on January 1 are:—Fertilizer borates, both 34 percent and 44 percent grades; "Rasorite," both anhydrous and sodium borate concentrates; Colemanites, and Gerstley borate ground.

Ammonium biborate and borate, and potassium penta- and tetraborates are slated to hold unchanged.

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Sodium Phosphates

BLOCKSON

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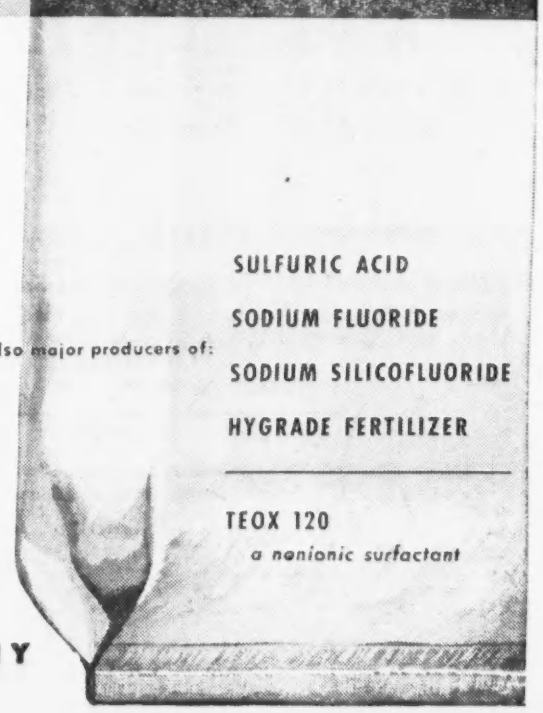
Chlorinated

Disodium Phosphate
ANHYDROUS
CRYSTALLINE

Monosodium Phosphate
ANHYDROUS
MONOHYDRATE

Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate



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Data Offered

A new forty-page manual entitled **"Caustic Soda Engineering and Handling Guide"** is now offered free of charge by Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Technical service bulletin 102 is a file-size guide for safe handling and storage of liquid caustic soda. The guide includes large detailed diagrams and photographs of tankcars, piping and storage equipment, together with recommendations for unloading, dilution, transfer and storage. A portion is devoted to materials of construction, and in addition there is a section on safety precautions and first-aid treatment.

A new three-page technical bulletin offered by the chemical division of Koppers Company outlines some of the problems encountered in commercial polystyrene production. Copies of **"Secrets of Commercial Polystyrene Production"** may be obtained by addressing your request for TSB-8-56 to Koppers chemical division, 1450 Koppers Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

A new twelve-page booklet on **"Butvar" polyvinyl butyral and "Formvar" polyvinyl formal resins for corrosion resistant wash primers** has been prepared by Shawinigan Resins Corporation. The booklet discusses the properties of the resins, preparation of wash primers, suggested formulations and applications of the primer to metal. Also included are sections on properties of the formulated primer and suggested industrial end-uses. Copies of the booklet may be obtained on request from Department E F, Shawinigan Resins Corporation, Springfield 1, Mass.

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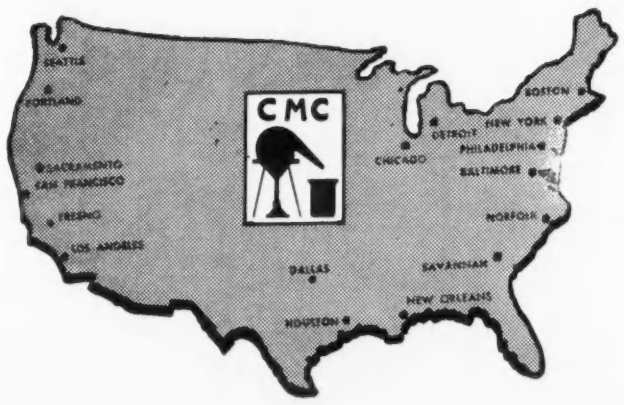

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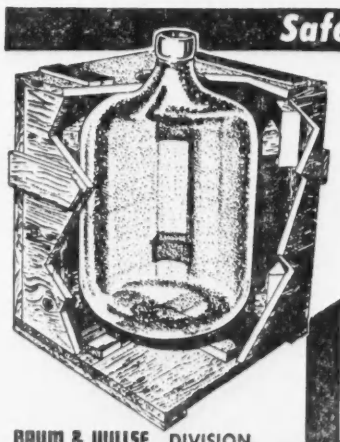

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Trade Groups Will Hear Industrial Defense Plans

Representatives of 150 trade associations will be briefed on industrial defense planning at a conference to be held in Washington, D. C., October 31, by the Business and Defense Services Administration.

Industries to be represented at the meeting include chemicals and rubber, containers and packaging, leather and others essential to civilian needs.

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Bids Wanted

Acetone, 176,750 lbs., spec. OA 51c, inv. 23, Nov. 13, N. Y. Chem. Procurement Dist., 180 Varick St., N. Y. 14, N. Y.; 120,000 lbs. acetone, inv. 42, Nov. 5, Naval Powd. Factory, Navy Dept., Indian Head, Md.

Aluminum sulfate, 1,470,000 lbs., hydrated, inv. 748-B, Nov. 6, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Ammonium dichromate, 700 lbs., tech., inv. 22412, Nov. 2, Govern. Printing Office, Purchasing Agent, Washington 25, D.C.

Chemicals, various quantities methyl ketone, tech., methyl isobutyl ketone, tech., xylene, tech., methyl ethyl ketone, tech., etc., inv. 44, Nov. 7, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency, Washington 25, D.C.

Dibutyl phthalate, 3,200 gals., inv. 61, Oct. 31, Contracting Officer, Army Chem. Center Procurement Agency, Army Chem. Center, Md.

Drugs, 476,740 pkgs. dextran injection, 6%, 500 cc. overseas pack, inv. 289N, Oct. 30, 4,320 bxs. of 5 phenobarbital sodium injection, NF, 0.324 gm., 2 cc, 2,304 bxs. of 6 procaine hydrochloride, USP, 100 mg., 1 gm., 1,104 bxs. of 6 progesterone injection, USP, 25 mg. per cc, 10 cc, 4,032 bxs. of 6 potassium chloride injection, USP, 2 molar, 10 cc, inv. 311, Nov. 5, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Fertilizer, 80 tons commercial, 1,000 lbs. same, inv. 66, Nov. 5, Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Bldg. 241, Fort Bliss, Texas; 600 tons commercial fertilizer, inv. 154, Oct. 30, Procurement Office, Eglin AFB, Bldg. 358, Fla.

Fish oil, 8,300 gals. nonvolatile, solvent-free, straight blown, pale liquid, East & West Coast, inv. 1255, Nov. 7, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Manganese linolate, 14,800 lbs., solid, Mare Island, Vallejo, Calif., inv. 1240, Nov. 7, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Methyl ethyl ketone, 38 55-gal. dms., tech., inv. 10, Nov. 14, Contracting Officer, Memphis Gen. Depot, Airways Blvd., Memphis 2, Tenn.

Paint, various types enamels, for period from date of award through May 31, 1957, inv. SF-3341, Oct. 30, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, Region 9, 49 Fourth St., San Francisco, Calif.; 474 gals. electrical, insulating varnish, inv. 17, Nov. 12, San Francisco Chem. Procurement Dist., 1515 Clay St., Oakland 12, Calif.; 500 gals. semi-gloss syn. enamel, 2,500 gals. red lead base paint, inv. 1250-B, Nov. 8, 2,500 lbs. basic-carbonate pigment, 2,500 gals. semi-gloss interior paint, 1,250 gals. gloss enamel, inv. 1256-B, Nov. 7, (small business only), 41,500 gals. glyceryl-phthalate, heat resisting enamel, 4,600 gals. camouflage lacquer, 8,400 gals. cellulose nitrate lacquer, inv. 1224-B, Nov. 7, 49,400 lbs. vinyl resin, East & West Coast, inv. 1239, Nov. 7, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium metaphosphate, 70,200 lbs., tech., inv. 748-B, Nov. 6, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium phosphate, 5,400 lbs., inv. 16, Nov. 12, Contracting Officer, San Francisco Chemical Procurement District, 1515 Clay Street, Oakland 12, Calif.

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Jobs & People

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles—**Dr. David Stern** has been named assistant manager of the American Potash research laboratory at Whittier, Calif.

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York—**Robert F. Purcell,** protective coatings chemist, has joined the expanded nitroparaffins research staff at CSC's laboratories in Terre Haute, Ind.

Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio—**Joseph Z. Sack** has been appointed to the south-central sales territory by Emery's fatty acid sales department.

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York—**Dr. Borivoj R. S. Franko-Filipastic** has been named process section supervisor in the organic chemistry department of FMC Chemicals central research center at Princeton, N. J. **Dr. Harold K. Latourette** has become exploratory section supervisor in the same department, while **Dr. Charles F. Ferraro** has been appointed a research chemist for polymer application in FMC's plastics and polymers departments at Princeton.

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Oakland, Calif.—**Robert G. Stanwood, Clarence D. MacMillan** and **Robert S. Aubry** have been named general purchasing agents by Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical. **Charles L. Jack** has been appointed assistant to the manager of purchasing.

George Lueders & Co., New York—**Miss Clare Goldberg,** secretary to the president of the firm, has been admitted as the fifty-eighth member of the Lueders Twenty-five Year Club.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**A. David Evans,** manager of resin materials sales has been appointed St. Louis district manager for Monsanto's organic chemicals division. **H. James Lawler,** manager of paper chemicals sales, has been named manager of resin materials sales, succeeding Mr. Evans. **Lloyd L. Sand,** assistant manager of paper chemicals sales, has been promoted to the managership of that department vacated by Mr. Lawlers' appointment.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**Edward Hartshorne** has been made general manager of Olin Mathieson's nuclear fuel division.

S. B. Penick & Co., New York—**Peter Trippett,** from Brown University, and **Victor J. Tedeschi,** from Seton Hall University, have joined Penick's Newark, N. J., plant. **Oleh Sklepkowycz,** from Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, **Calvin R. Paris,** from Howard University, and **Wisäard H. Greist, jr.,** from Drexel Institute, have been added to the Lyndhurst, N. J., plant staff. **Barrett F. Clarke,** from Rutgers University, and **Carlo Campanella,** from New York University, has been assigned to Penick's Jersey City, N. J., research laboratory.

Potash Company of America, Washington, D. C.—**Harry Carroll** has been appointed Potash Company's sales representative for Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and portions of Arkansas and Alabama. He succeeds **Shelton Appleton** who has been transferred to the firm's midwestern territory. **Robert B. Lenhart** has been made sales representative for the northeast and Canadian territories.

Shawinigan Resins Corporation, Springfield, Mass.—On November 1 **James J. Manning** will join the Shawinigan Resins' sales office in Chicago, while **Thomas Gill** will be headquartered in New York.

Swift & Co., Chicago—**Charles E. Hoffman** has been named to represent Swift's industrial oil department in the Atlanta, Ga., area.

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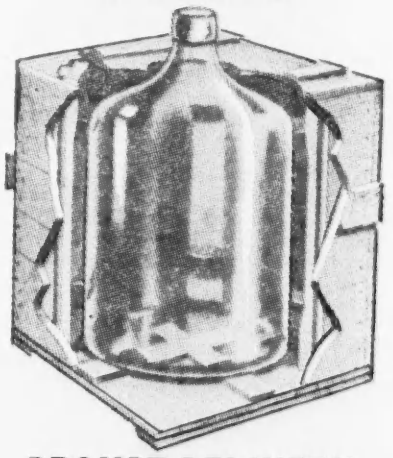

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Agricultural Chemicals

The market continued easy last week with government figures on seasonal production showing marked decreases. In this, the post-seasonal period, little activity was anticipated. However, with summer sales as weak as they were, and matters made even more difficult through the drought that prevailed in the mid-West, some efforts are being made to rouse interest. The only price changes were declines in blood and tankage. Both materials fell the week previous also. The declines last week were attributed to concentrated sales of hogs and cattle in the Chicago area. This is resultant, dealers say, of the difficult conditions that prevailed in the Mid-Western farm belt during the past summer. Current prices of blood are $5.25 for New York and Chicago, reflecting a 50 cents decline for the former and a 50 cents decline for Chicago. Tankage out of Chicago declined 75 cents while material out of ew York stood at the previous $5.

Price Trends

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Blood, Chicago, 50c. per unit.
New York, 25c. per unit.
Tankage, Chicago, 75c. per unit.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 28, 1955
108.19	108.29	106.30	110.78

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Anhydrous ammonia—Production of this material during August totaled 242,584 short tons, according to the Department of Commerce. This figure compares with the 248,384 short tons produced during July and the 237,202 figure computed for August. Stocks at producing plants at the end of August amounted to 137,148 short tons as compared with the 131,590 short tons on hand at the end of the previous month.

Ammonium Nitrate—total 100 percent material production during August amounted to 174,021 short tons as compared with the 161,546 short tons produced the month previous and the 150,976 short tons produced in August, 1955. Stocks at producing plants at the end of August amounted to 221,780 short tons as compared with the 191,409 on hand at the end of July.

Fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate produced in August, amounted to 139,635 short tons as compared with 131,901 short tons produced the month before and the 121,978 short tons produced in August, 1955. Stocks at producing plants totaled 131,901 short tons at the end of August, while stocks at the end of July had been 183,240 short tons.

Production of all other grades of ammonium nitrate totaled 34,386 short tons in August as compared with the 29,645 short tons produced in July and the 28,998 short tons produced in August of the year previous. Stocks on hand at the end of August totaled 9,317 as compared with the 8,169 short tons amassed at the end of July.

Ammonium Sulfate — Synthetic ammonium sulfate production during August, according to the Bureau of Commerce, totaled 81,576 short tons as compared with the 81,743 short tons produced in July and the 82,453 short tons produced in August of the year previous. Stocks on hand at the end of August amounted to 75,770 short tons as compared with the 88,174 short tons on hand at the end of July.

Animal Proteins — Blood and tankage were the only price movements in this market last week, dealers here reported. Both moved downward on the heels of excessively heavy hog and cattle shipments into the Chicago area. Dealers attribute the heavy shipments to farmers need for cash in the face of the drought that has leveled the economic strength of a good portion of the mid-west. The new listing for blood is $5.25 for both Chicago and New York. This marks a decline of 25c. for New York and 50c. for Chicago. In tankage the Chicago listing fell 75c. while the New York price stood at its previous level. The current quotes are $5.25 and $5, respectively.

Fishmeal and fishscrap were both reported unchanged on spot last week with supplies limited, demand slow and the market dull. Listings continued at $136 per unit ton for fishmeal and $132 for fishscrap.

The total production of fishmeal and condensed solubles in the United States during the month of August, according to the Department of Interior, amounted to 48,324 tons, a major jump from the 32,137 tons figure of August, 1955. Most of the difference was made through catches in the Menhaden area where production this August amounted to 41,324 tons as compared with the 32,137 tons produced last August.

Figures tallied for the first eight months of the year totaled 199,602 tons as compared with the 169,900 tons produced during the same period of last year. Total production for 1955 reached 247,600 tons of which 190,617 tons came from the Menhaden area.

Castor Pomace—The absence of available supply has been reflected in the closing of a producing plant recently for want of raw material. Dealers noted that none is being offered on spot and the price continues a nominal listing of $35 per unit ton.

Phosphates—United States production of superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizers for August amounted to 143,146 short tons (100 percent A.P.A.), an increase of five percent from July, 1956, ouput. Shipments of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers during the month totaled 98,194 tons or an increase of two percent over the previous months volume. Stocks on hand at the end of August were approximately the same as those held on July 31.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Blood meal and tankage continued firm with good demand reported. The domestic fish meal market was without particular feature with quotations at $2 per unit of protein as interest centered on new production sardine meal. Inorganic listings were firm and unchanged with slight increased activity reported.

Pesticides

While the industry is currently suffering less from a demoralized market than it has in past years, it is currently being plagued by the matter of growing insect resistance to material presently on the market. This involves the insects, via mutation, building up strains with high tolerance for poisons which had previously been quite effective. Instances have been cited of pesticides appearing in heavy volume during pre-season days only to be left standing on retailers shelves because either the insects had developed immunity in that given area or else reports to that effect had been released. Though this has been a problem that has always confronted the pesticide producer, it at times appears to be getting out of hand. Also, since the time for mutation to take place is always, or nearly so, an unknown quantity, it forces a certain gambling quality into the market which is a difficult thing for producers to swallow.

Superphosphate & Other Phosphatic Fertilizer Production

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicating superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizer produced and shipped in the United States, January to August, for this year and 1955. Included are percentage changes.

Grade	January-August 1956 in short tons 100% A.P.A. Production	1956 Shipments	1955 in short tons 100% A.P.A. Production	1955 Shipments	1956 percentage change from 1955 Production	1956 Shipments
Normal	1,009,586	553,637	992,260	533,624	+ 2	+ 4
Enriched	9,545	3,856	29,678	9,415	—68	—59
Concentrated	508,476	477,601	439,347	440,507	+16	+ 8
Wet-base goods	3,678	4,785	4,834	5,816	—24	—18

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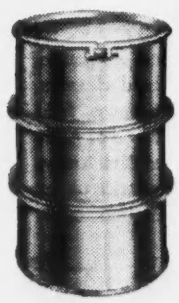

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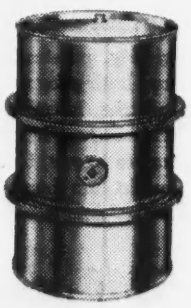

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Petroleum Derivatives

The contrasting positions of the various solvents were still in evidence last week. While producers of both coaltar and petroleum xylol found supplies barely sufficient to keep pace with demand, the market for toluol was filled to surfeit. On the other hand, benzol was observed to be nicely balanced. For here a record volume of coaltar output together with petroleum material and imports was keeping up with a seasonally brisk rate of demand.

A substantial drop in exports of toluol during August was revealed in a report by the Bureau of the Census. August exports were 4,847,151 pounds as against 9,575,933 pounds in July. This sharp decline is said to be accounted for by the steel strike which was in effect at the time. Total exports for the first eight months of the current year were 40,963,518 pounds, according to the report.

Demand for light pressed gases was seasonally active last week. In the Los Angeles area prices of butane were firm due to a pinch on supplies. East Coast supplies were in close balance, with an occasional threat of local shortages. Propane producers hope to have enough material on hand to meet the jump in demand that accompanies the onset of cold weather. During the last winter, it was noted, some shortages were encountered where consumers had waited until the last minute to place orders for the material.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Brisk demand has kept this market in good balance, even though cokeoven production is proceeding at a record rate and heavy imports from behebind the iron curtain are taking a share of available outlets. August imports of benzol were reported at 6,116,125 gallons by the Bureau of the Census, but industry sources have questioned this figure, estimating that the actual amount was about one million gallons higher. Imports during August totaled 51,700 gallons.

Mineral Spirits—The standard grade of this material continued to enjoy a relatively brisk rate of demand while stoddard solvent was subject to only routine interest. The paint industry and related outlets accounted for the bulk of business volume. Supplies were reported ample for present requirements.

Partial Aromatics—There was still no change in this market last and observers saw little reason to expect any notable shifts in the near future. Although competition for buying outlets is reported to be keen in some quarters, it has had no real effect on prices. The general trend of business volume appears to be upward, but movement in this direction is fairly slow.

Toluol—Toluol exports in August were 4,847,151 pounds as compared with 9,575,533 pounds in July, according to a report of the Census Bureau. This brings the total for the first eight months of the current year to 40,963,518 pounds.

While material from petroleum sources is in fairly good balance with current demand, supplies in the market as a whole are on the long side due to heavy production in the coal chemicals industry.

VM&P Naphtha—Prices were firmly maintained against a seasonally good volume of sales. Additional production capacity is said to be available to meet any upturn in demand. Current supply levels are ample but not overly long.

Xylol—Producers of both coaltar and petroleum xylol find their supplies barely able to meet the rate of demand encountered in the present market. This tightness is more acute in coaltar quarters where the level of xylol production is strictly dependent on other operations.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 13 totaled 279,458,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 276,967,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,491,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 2,630,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 139,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

PriceTrends

Advanced
None.
Reduced
None.
Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 23, 1955
105.71	105.71	105.47	104.32

For Current Prices see Page 9

Prices were still unchanged from listings prevailing over recent months and no change was particularly expected.

LPG'S

Butane—Supplies in the Los Angeles area were tight, with firm prices resulting. East coast stocks were adequate but the possibility that local shortages might develop was not discounted. Buying interest has become brisker with the onset of cold weather.

Propane — Industry sources judge that production capacity will be able to match the level of demand expected this winter. During the last winter season some shortages were encountered where consumers had waited until the last minute to place orders for the material. It is hoped that the consuming rate will be steadier and more uniform this year.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The state of affairs in this market was substantially unchanged from previously. Observers reported a stable domestic market and noted efforts by the industry to continue broadening the scope of foreign outlets. After price advances were posted on October 1, the market experienced a temporary lull but has since moved up to normal. Producers' supplies are plentiful.

Paraffin—While refined material has remained unchanged in price, crude paraffin was advanced ½c. per pound on October 1. Buying was lively in the latter weeks of September as contract buyers sought to place their orders before the announced price change was put into effect. Following a corresponding decline in business volume early in the month the market has settled at a seasonally normal level.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil — Crude oil production in Saudi Arabia during September totaled 31,438,095 barrels for an average of 1,047,936 barrels per calendar day, it was reported last week. This compares with 28,777,146 barrels, or an average of 959,238 barrels per calendar day, during the same month last year. Total production of crude oil during the first nine months of 1956 was 285,228,771 barerls, an average of 1,040,981 barrels per calendar day, as compared with a total of 258,056,595 barrels, or an average of 945,262 barrels per calendar day, during the same period last year.

Crude run in the refinery during the first nine months of 1956 amounted to 56,655,227 barrels, averaging 206,771 barrels per calendar day, as against 53,080,166 barrels or an average of 194,433 barrels per calendar day during the same period last year.

Current reports of the industry for the week ended October 12 indicate a decrease in crude-oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the A.P.I., the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,990,000 barrels, a decrease of 32,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,498,000 barrels were 199,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 141,000 barrels above the week ended October 14, 1955.

Runs of foreign crude amounted to 930,000 barrels daily, compared with 1,044,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending October 12, crude oil production averaged 7,030,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills averaged 7,787,000 barrels daily, with runs of foreign crude averaging 1,013,000 barrels daily.

Aliphatic Organics

Substantial gains in volume of trade induced leading producers to reduce prices of 98 percent glacial methacrylic acid 7½ cents per pound effective today. The same factor led to the offer, effective today for the first time, of material in tanklots, this being quoted at 2 cents per pound under current quotations for purchases in carlots and truckloads. Improvement in this market was coming from

copolymers providing a product that can be vulcanized with metallic oxides without requiring the use of sulfur, intermediate use in manufacture of glycol dimethacrylates and other special esters, its use in increasing mechanical stability of polymer emulsions and demand attributable to its properties of improving adhesion and increasing resistance to attack by oils.

Blackstrap molasses was catapulted 4 cents per gallon higher at New York and 2 cents per gallon higher at New Orleans, accelerating the trend that has more than doubled the New Orleans price since early in the current calendar year and has, in the same interval, very nearly doubled the New York quotation. Demand at New Orleans was slow to moderate, with some of the smaller custom grinders putting up stiff resistance to prices. Moderate demand was reported in the New York market. Supplies were adequate at just about all marketing points.

Formaldehyde had altogether recovered from the rather severe slump that touched bottom in July. Disappearance of the seasonal factors that depressed trade and recovery of production in the automotive field had by last week restored the formaldehyde market to normal seasonal levels. Resins were providing good demand in general, but demand for use in plywood adhesives was a bit soft. Poor prices for plywood led some of the smaller producers to curtail operations or shutdown temporarily. There was still a fair volume of trade even through this outlet, however, since most of the bigger producers were able to operate on the narrow margin permitted by current plywood quotations and still show a profit on volume.

Phenol-formaldehyde and urea-formaldehyde resins, manufacture of furniture glues and treatment of paper to provide wet strength and waterproofing were buoying up demand for formaldehyde.

Vinyl acetate continued to move rapidly into broader and deeper markets. Volume last week was running well ahead of the level noted at this time a year ago. The impact of two major new producers and a number of additional consumers and applications masked the true potential of this market, but producers thought it looked highly promising.

Pentaerythritol was much stronger since the severe drop in sales noted last summer, when the cutback in automotive production, rain that inhibited consumption of quality house paints and metal enamels and various seasonal factors combined to make for flabby tone. There was strong demand now for pentaerythritol alkyd resins in a widely diversified market.

Increased use of butylated ureas was providing firm support for butyl alcohols, formaldehyde and ureas.

Acetic Acid—A fair volume of sales was reported last week, but this trade was still not moving as fast as it should, producers said.

An estimated 80 to 85 percent of the acid goes ultimately to the textile market in one way or another, and textiles were still somewhat on the weak side, particularly the synthetics. Trade sources said that until the tone of the textile business picks up appreciably, not much further improvement could be expected marketwise for acetic caid.

Butyl Alcohols—Improved trade was noted last week. It was attributed in large part to increased use of the butylated ureas in metal finishes used by the recovering automotive business and was providing good market support for urea and formaldehyde, as well as for butyl alcohol.

Formaldehyde — Moderate strength characterized this market last week. Demand over-all was described as seasonally normal, representing a very substantial improvement since the automotive cutback in production and seasonal factors depressed sales volume of formaldehyde to a low in July. Business improved markedly in August but was still shaky that recently. Since then, steady improvement has been noted.

Resins provided good market support, but demand for formaldehyde for use in plywood adhesives was a bit soft. Price softness for plywood induced some of the smaller producers to operate only at curtailed rates or to shutdown temporarily. However, even this segment of the market was not severely hurt. Most larger plywood producers, able to operate profitably on the basis of heavy volume in spite of the narrow margin that prices afforded, were consuming formaldehyde at accustomed rates.

A principal factor in the restoration of the tone of the market generally was increased automotive production, bringing with it better sales volume for manufacture of formaldehyde resins used as metal and other finishes going into automotive manufactures.

The phenol-formaldehyde resins were accounting for steady demand in good volume, and increased preference for urea-formaldehyde resins was noted with respect to applications in which color and residual odor were important properties.

Additional outlets for a considerable volume of formaldehyde were the manufacture of furniture glues and the treatment of paper for waterproofing and wet strength.

Methacrylic Acid— Drum prices of 98 percent glacial acid will be reduced 7½c. per pound effective today, a major producer announced. For the first time, a special price will be quoted for purchases in tankcar and tanktruck lots. It will go into effect today along with the reduced price schedule and will be 2c. per pound less than the carlots or trucklots price.

Both measures were undertaken, the producer said, in order to pass on to consumers savings made possible by a considerable increase in sales volume.

Quotations now in effect were 45c. per pound in tanklots, 47c. per pound in carlots and truckloads, 47½c. per pound for smaller lots in 400-pound drums, 52½c. per pound in 13-gallon carboys with 100 pounds net content, 70c. per pound for 5-gallon containers with 40 pounds net content and 80c. per pound for 1-gallon containers with 8 pounds net content. All prices were on a works basis.

Rapid growth of this market was attributed to increasing use in formation of copolymers to provide a product that can be vulcanized with metallic oxides and preclude the use of sulfur, as an intermediate in manufacture of glycol dimethacrylates and other special esters and to increase mechanical stability of polymer emulsions by way of improved adhesive properties and greater resistance to attack by oils.

Methanol—Manufacturers of proprietary goods and toiletries were providing better support for this market last week, producers noted.

Molasses—Prices on blackstrap bounced up 4c. per gallon at New York and 2c. per gallon at New Orleans, accelerating the pronounced rising trend that has been observed all this year.

Around the first of the year, quotations were as low as 10¼c. per gallon at New Orleans, less than half the 22c. to 24c. prices in effect there last week. In the same interval, the price at New York rose from a minimum 12½c. per gallon to last week's quotation of 24c. per gallon. Quotations at New Orleans and New York, respectively, were 13c. and 16c. in the second quarter, 15c. and 16c. in mid-summer.

Last week's advances virtually restored the normal 1½c. per gallon differential for New York prices over those at New

PriceTrends

Advanced

Molasses, New Orleans, 2c. per gal. New York, 4c. per gal.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 28, 1955
130.46	130.38	130.20	130.73

For Current Prices see Page 9

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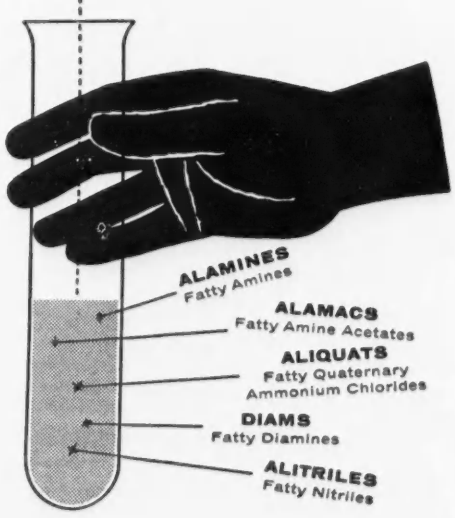

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Aliphatic Organics

Orleans. It had disappeared in recent weeks.

Demand was slow to moderate in New Orleans, with resistance to prices noted on the part of some of the smaller custom grinders.

Demand was moderate at New York.

The market in general was unsettled, supplies generally adequate.

Molasses consumed in August in production of distilled spirits was put at 233,472 wine gallons, compared to only 93,828 gallons in the month previous and 197,838 gallons in August, 1955.

Pentaerythritol—Sales volume for pentaerythritol, another item crippled in trade last summer by the combination of automotive production cutbacks and seasonal factors, was again restored to a seasonally normal level by last week. Volume was reported as about equal to that of late last spring.

This market was largely dependent on manufacture of automotive units via alkyd finishes used in quantity for tires, plastics, seat covers and automobile upholstery. Pentaerythritol alkyd finishes were gaining ground in sales to the hardgoods industries generally, largely on the basis of their resistance to shattering, retention of gloss and resistance to alkalis.

Another of the factors accounting for the summer slump that has since disappeared was rainy weather that cut into the market sharply in terms of sales to manufacturers of quality house paints and metal enamels.

Polyacrylic Acid—Production of this acid and its sodium and potassium salts amounted to 1,716,000 pounds in calendar year 1955, the Tariff Commission recently reported. For the same group of chemicals, sales in that year amounted to 1,445,000 pounds, the commission said, with a value of $1,177,000.

Propionic Acid—The Tariff Commission recently reported that domestic output of propionic acid in calendar year 1955 aggregated 17,245,000 pounds. Sales in the same period, the commission found, came to 4,201,000 pounds having a value of $804,000.

Propylene Glycol—Total domestic production in calendar year 1955 amounted to 69,628,000 pounds, according to a tabulation recently published by the Tariff Commission. Of this output, the commission found, 67,428,000 pounds was sold. Value of sales was put at $9,301,000.

Vinyl Acetate—Sales of this monomer were reported as good last week. Volume was far ahead of the level reached a year ago and was growing rapidly.

Producers said it would be impossible to say whether trade could be described as normal for this time, because the scope of this market and the number and kind of both producers and consumers have been increasing so rapidly recently.

Finishes, paints and the treatment of paper have been providing considerable outlet. Copolymers, such as vinyl chloride, have been increasingly important in terms of their consumption of the monomer. One of the more important items in this category, polyvinyl butyral, has found considerable favor for use as a liner in the manufacture of safety glass, its shatterproof properties (adhesion) giving it strong market influence.

Two major producers have come into the market recently in a big way, one in 1955 and another this year, and it was still too early to evaluate their impact upon the trade from a supply point of view.

As to demand, the picture here was alike obscured by the recent, current and prospective addition of many new consumers as well as by addition of new applications and uses. It was noted that several new consumers were still operating in the development stage. Their ultimate influence on the market was still undetermined.

Veterinary Drug Ruling Is Changed by the FDA

Sales of veterinary tranquilizing drugs may be made only on prescription of licensed veterinarians under a new policy announced last week by the Food and Drug Administration.

This new requirement is based on recognition of the fact that the use of these drugs in human medication is limited to physicians' supervision, and the action is to prevent diversion of the drug packaged for veterinary use to human use.

Big and Little Business

—Continued from page 3

its plants from ninety-six firms in a small southern town of less than 10,000 population. Furthermore, another $708,000 was spent with 249 firms, nearly all small, located throughout the state, according to the study.

On duPont construction contracts, the spread of business to small companies is also broad. Out of a total of $28 million in work contracted by duPont's engineering departmen' in 1955, for example, $15 million was let out to firms having fewer than 500 employees.

The survey turned up a number of small manufacturers whose entire output is channeled toward a specific duPont need. Small as they are, some of these companies are volume producers; for example, a Chattanooga, Tenn., prin'er set up a small plant where he makes the 30 million or so cardboard discs used annually at the duPont nylon plant there to identify the yarn as it is shipped out to customers.

In 1955, more new corporations were formed than in any year in United Sta'es history. Almost 90 percent employed less than 20 persons. The survival rate is high, showing a net gain of 92 percent.

These facts, together with the experience of big companies as typified in the s'udy, contrast sharply with the prevailing popular idea that big business is thriving at the expense of the little fellows, duPont said.

Penta, Formaldehyde

—Continued from page 3

ducing "penta." Borden is now interested in entering this field in the west because west coast use of the chemical is increasing rapidly and resin manufacturers in the area are now primarly dependent on eastern sources. Another factor is that the product integrates efficiently with Borden's formaldehyde business.

The proposed new formaldehyde production would increase the company's present capacity by more than 20 percent. Borden currently has a total of five formaldehyde plants strategically located throughout the United States.

Borden will produce "penta" by a new process, developed in its Philadelphia research laboratories. This process features single plant integration with formaldehyde production and a new high-quality product free of deleterious mineral impurities commonly found in normal technical grade "penta." Such impurities result in detrimental reactions in paint resin manufacture. For formaldehyde production, Borden plans to use the new high-efficiency and high-yield Karl Fischer process, for which the company has exclusive United States sublicense rights.

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Hospital Disinfectant Study Intensification Is Asked

State authorities have been asked to step up their regulatory work in the field of disinfectants used in hospitals by Dr. E. G. Klarmann, president of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, addressing the 10th Annual Convention of the Association of American Pesticide Control Officials October 20.

Dr. Klarmann reported evidence that certain strains of streptococci are showing signs of becoming resistant to the antibiotic drugs now in use and thus the germicidal agents employed in hospital housekeeping operations become of increasing importance.

He suggested that the control officials give more attention, on the regulatory level, to the disinfectants for use by hospitals to assure the safey of their sanitary operations.

A report on trends in research on chemicals for control of insections also was made to the meeting by E. F. Knipling, chief of the entomolgy research branch of the Agricultural Research Administration, Department of Agriculture, while new developmen's in the weed control field were outlined by W. B. Ennis, jr., head of the weed investigations section of the Agricultural Research Administration.

New officers elected at the meeting for the next year were Harry J. Fisher of New Haven, Conn., as president of F. H. Gates, Denver, Colo., as vice-president. A. B. Heagy, of College Park, Md., was reelected secretary-treasurer. C. H. Jefferson of Ottawa, Canada, was elected to the executive committee.

Grace Latin American Unit Formed With Whitely as Head

The formation of a new Latin American paper and chemical group has been announced by W. R. Grace & Co., New York. John T. Whitely, who has been elected an executive vice-president, will be in charge of the group. The formation of this group further implements a policy of the firm of decentralizing its Latin American operations and organizing them along product lines.

In another top management appointment, the company named James H. Stebbins, executive vice-president in charge of the South American group, to the four-man senior management group which, with the president, has the responsibility of setting overall corporate policy.

Mr. Whitely, formerly vice-president and deputy in charge of the South American group, will direct the company's expansion programs in paper and chemicals in Latin America.

The company presently is conducting negotiations for the construction of paper mills in Puerto Rico, Colombia and Cuba based on the use of bagasse. It is engaged in chemical projects in Brazil and elsewhere.

J. B. Harris, vice-president, was appointed to replace Mr. Whitely in the position now designated as general manager of territorial operations of the South American group.

J. C. Duncan has been named assistant general manager of territorial operations of the South American group and a vice-president of the South American division.

Polyethylene Due

—Continued from page 3

The plant, which went on-stream in 1955 had a design capacity of 26 million pounds per year, but it is currently operating at twice that capacity. Expansion of the polyethylene plant, wth attendant expansion of the ethylene, extraction, fractionation, and power plants at the integrated Tuscola petrochemical complex, is already under way.

While the new technic can produce resins with a density range of 0.92 through 0.95, the company plans at first to add only resins in the medium density range to its existing line of polyethylenes. Vincent McCarthy, USI's manager of polyethylene sales, stated, "We are not forgetting that 'Petrothene' resins owe their popularity to an inherent superiority in certain of their properties, such as stress-crack resistance, processibility, and uniformity. We plan to move slowly into production of higher density materials so as to be able to introduce new resins with improvements in other properties without sacrificing those properties to which 'Petrothene' owes its success."

Flexbility of the new process permits production of the existing line of resins, as well as the increased density materials, in the same equipment. "This development adds a new dimension to polyethylene's range of properties," said Mr. McCarthy. "USI has been 'tailor-making' its polyethylene resins from the beginning—supplying each processor with the resin that gives him the best combination of properties for his processing conditions, and for his ultimate product. Now with the ability to vary density, with attendant variations in strength, clarity, and heat distortion, we can extend that service and provide the same property variations as before—at any density level."

Chemicals Due

—Continued from page 5

currently undergoing a boom of almost fantastic proportions." Mr. Geiger declared, pointing out that this part of the chemical industry is planning a billion dollar expansion during 1956.

Another developing area that Mr. Geiger cited concerned a new irradiation process for polyethylene and other polymers recently acquired by Grace. "Chemists of the Sequoia Process Corporation of Redwood City, Calif., and Stanford Research Institute, have developed a process which gives polyethylene remarkable resistance to heat, reduces cold flow and stress cracking, and increases tensile strength," he told the meeting.

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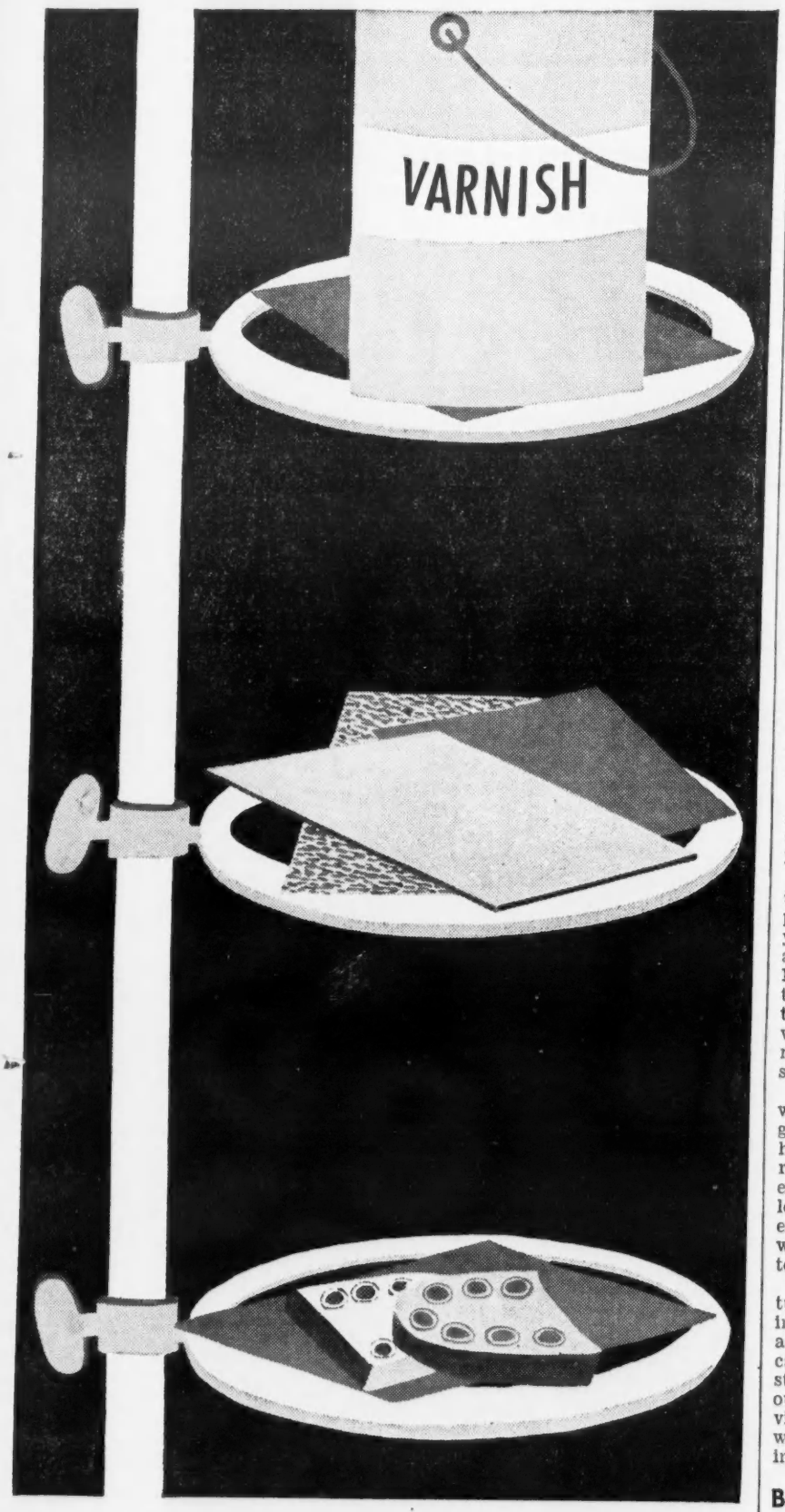

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Allied Chemical

Coal Chemicals

Supplies of toluol generally were once again in excess of demand for their solvent and chemical end uses, but the market was by no means as sloppy as it had been prior to last summer's steel strike. The excess was draining off by way of retention of material to increase gasoline octane rating and sales on the export market. Trade sources noted that exports had been substantially lighter in recent weeks. Since sales abroad did not usually bring as good a return as sales on the domestic market, and assuming other factors could be neglected, diminishing exports might be regarded as indicative of the more manageable excess of supply over domestic demand.

Cokeoven production and cheap imports of benzol were yet unable to blunt the tone of this market. Supply and demand were both running at very high levels through last week. Prices were strong, and some sources were of opinion that they would rise if the foreign influence were lifted from the domestic market.

Xylol was unchanged. Supply was tight at virtually all points, though production was steadily maintained at very high levels.

Creosote was in oversupply, and sales volume was expected to be about 10 percent short this year of the level that the trade regarded as normal. Nonetheless, the railroads' increased purchases of ties through the current year had improved over-all demand for treatment of wood in the current market. Treatment of poles was running at about the same level noted last year.

Producers estimated that volume of sales of creosote would amount to 175 or 180 million gallons through calendar year 1956.

o-Cresol was not moving fast enough to keep balance with the rising rate of production. The inventory position, not yet as awkward as it had been a year ago, was beginning to bother producers. It was hoped that an answer could be turned up by exercise of initiative along the lines of market research and development. If not, the outlook for this market was rather gloomy, producers said.

Their color fastness was gaining a wider market for vat dyes. By far the greater part of the total dyes market, however, was securely retained by direct dyes. The latter could claim preference in view of lower prices and the less time required for their application, except in those cases in which they were precluded on account of their tendency to run.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that production of steel in the week ended October 28 would amount to 101.1 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,489,000 tons of steel. This figure was compared to steel output of 2,495,000 tons in the week previous, 2,502,000 tons in the comparable week one month ago and 2,413,000 tons in the corresponding week in 1955.

PriceTrends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 28, 1955
115.56	115.56	114.89	114.79

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzol—Supply and demand remained last week at very high levels. Cokeovens continued to pour benzol onto the market at a rate seldom matched even in the period of record highs for production early in this calendar year. Imported material priced under the market was still coming into this country in very heavy volume. The plethora of benzol was not yet sufficient to dull the firm tone of the market.

Prices were strong at long-established levels. Trade sources believed they would remain where they were so long as cheap imported material should be available in quantity and might rise in a domestic market free of foreign influence.

Creosote—Demand was still falling short of the abundant supply but was somewhat improved. Sales volume this year was expected to be off by about 10 percent from the so-called normal level of past years. The opinion was expressed that volume through the current calendar year would amount to 175 or 180 million gallons.

Pole treatment was running about even with that of last year, and increased purchases of ties by the railroads in the past year was resulting in improved demand over-all for creosote for wood treatment at this time.

Price patterns were firm.

Cresols—Demand for ortho was definitely far short of production, but producers said that their inventory position was somewhat better currently than it had been a year ago.

With increased production coming onto the market, however, and with no significant new end uses yet building up to commercial volume, the outlook was not bright. If important new industrial outlets should develop, though—and some market research people thought that they would—this item would no longer present the disposal problem that it was posing for producers currently.

Cresylic Acid—Acid cuts meeting the more common specifications were in balance generally last week. Volume of trade was quite heavy, producers noted, probably greater than it was at this time last year.

Some grades to loose specifications were, as usual, abundant.

Phenol — Natural phenol was moving only slowly, but indications of improved tone in business generally gave some hope that the turning point might have been reached.

Synthetic producers were not complaining, for the most part, but trade sources noted that a very substantial part of their plant was currently idle or operating on reduced schedules.

Toluol—While supplies in general were once again in excess of demand for use as a solvent and for chemical end uses, this market last week could hardly have been described as demoralized. The excess was draining off in the export market and in the function of increasing the octane rating of gasoline.

Some indication that the inventory position was not now nearly as much overburdened as it had been was seen in the fact that volume of exports has been off lately. Exported material had been bringing poorer returns than that sold in the domestic market. Other factors being constant, therefore, the volume of exports might be read as a proportional measure of excess of supply over domestic demand.

The Census Bureau reported exports amounted to 4,847,151 pounds in August, compared to 9,575,533 pounds in the month previous. The August figure raised the cumulative calendar-year total from 36,116,367 pounds by the end of July to 40,963,518 pounds to the end of August. Trade sources were of opinion that exports had been relatively light in recent weeks.

Prices remained unchanged. Announcement the week before last of reduced drum prices for toluol merely reflected the revision effected several months before of tanklots quotations at certain eastern shipping points. That revision, in turn, had been regarded as no more than an adjustment of prices that had been competitively incompatible with quotations long in effect at most eastern shipping points.

Dealers in drumlots commonly wait some months following a change of bulk prices, it was pointed, postponing a reflective revision until it appears more or less certain that the new bulk quotations will hold up in the market.

Xylol—Consumers continued to experience difficulty finding enough xylol to satisfy current requirements. Production from cokeoven and petroleum sources alike was extremely heavy, yet supplies, almost universally, were on the short side. Prices, long unchanged, were decidedly firm.

Dyes

Vat dyes continued to gain trade, some of the increase in sales coming at the expense of direct dyes. The latter, however,

Coal Chemicals

were still moving in heavy volume, sufficient to account for much the better part of the total market in dyes.

Technological limitations, the necessity of reducing them prior to and oxidizing them after application to the cloth, made of vat dyes a more costly, more time consuming means. On the other hand, the insoluble pigment impregnated in the cloth by oxidation provided the color fastness to which the increased demand was attributed.

Applications in which color fastness was not essential would continue to generate steady demand for direct dyes from a large segment of the market, producers believed. Colors imparted by these dyes would run, but there were compensating savings in both time and money.

The erratic nature of the vat dyes market, dictated by such whims as the trend of clothing fashions, kept producers hopping. For example, a brief, abrupt fad for pink in men's shirts and other articles of clothing for men buoyed demand for pink and red dyes to abnormal highs for a while. Then the spate of sales in this category was cut off suddenly, and producers had to shift production emphasis to other colors.

Blue GT Textile Paste—This material was quoted last week at $3.60 per pound, base price, on a dry basis. Shipping terms and differentials, as to both quantity and territory, remained unchanged.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending October 28 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	968,493
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	41,239,070
Benzol	gals.	3,686,523
Coaltar	gals.	18,120,197
Creosote oil	gals.	702,939
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,920,836
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	14,059
Toluol	gals.	812,285
Xylol	gals.	234,313

Intermediates

Aniline—This market was still far from satisfactory. Production started to fall off abruptly last May and has been operating at well under par ever since. Demand from domestic consumers has been only fair in the past several months, and the foreign trade has been far too weak to provide the necessary balance for a healthy market.

o-Dichlorobenzene—This market was characterized by supply very considerably in excess of demand. Use in engine cleaners was providing perhaps the most substantial outlet, but it was not sufficient to soak up the excess available material.

Picric Acid—Technical material was selling at 44c. per pound last week. NF grade was priced at 85c. per pound. These quotations reflected an advance effective October 1 amounting to 9c. to 10c. per pound on the technical and 25c. per pound for NF material.

Both grades were packaged in barrels.

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Solvent Extraction Unit Opened by Kerr-McGee

Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc., Oklahoma City, Okla., has announced completion of a new solvent extraction installation for recovery of uranium at its ore concentrating plant at Shiprock, N. M.

The unit, after being placed on stream, reached 100 percent of design capacity within three days. Operating performance has surpassed expectations with uranium recoveries averaging better than 99.8 percent.

The new installation is the first plant-size continuous unit to go into full production on the Colorado plateau and is the outgrowth of large scale tests conducted at Shiprock during the past year.

Merck Unit Fills Post

William W. Brown has been appointed to the newly created position of director of operational services in the Merck Sharp & Dohme International Division of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J. He formerly served as manager of packaging and printing for the Merck Sharp & Dohme division.

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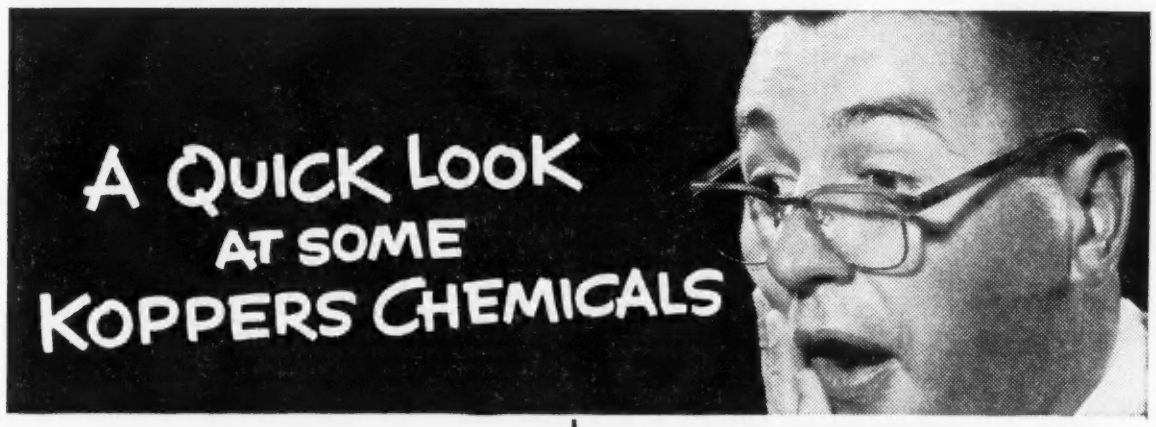

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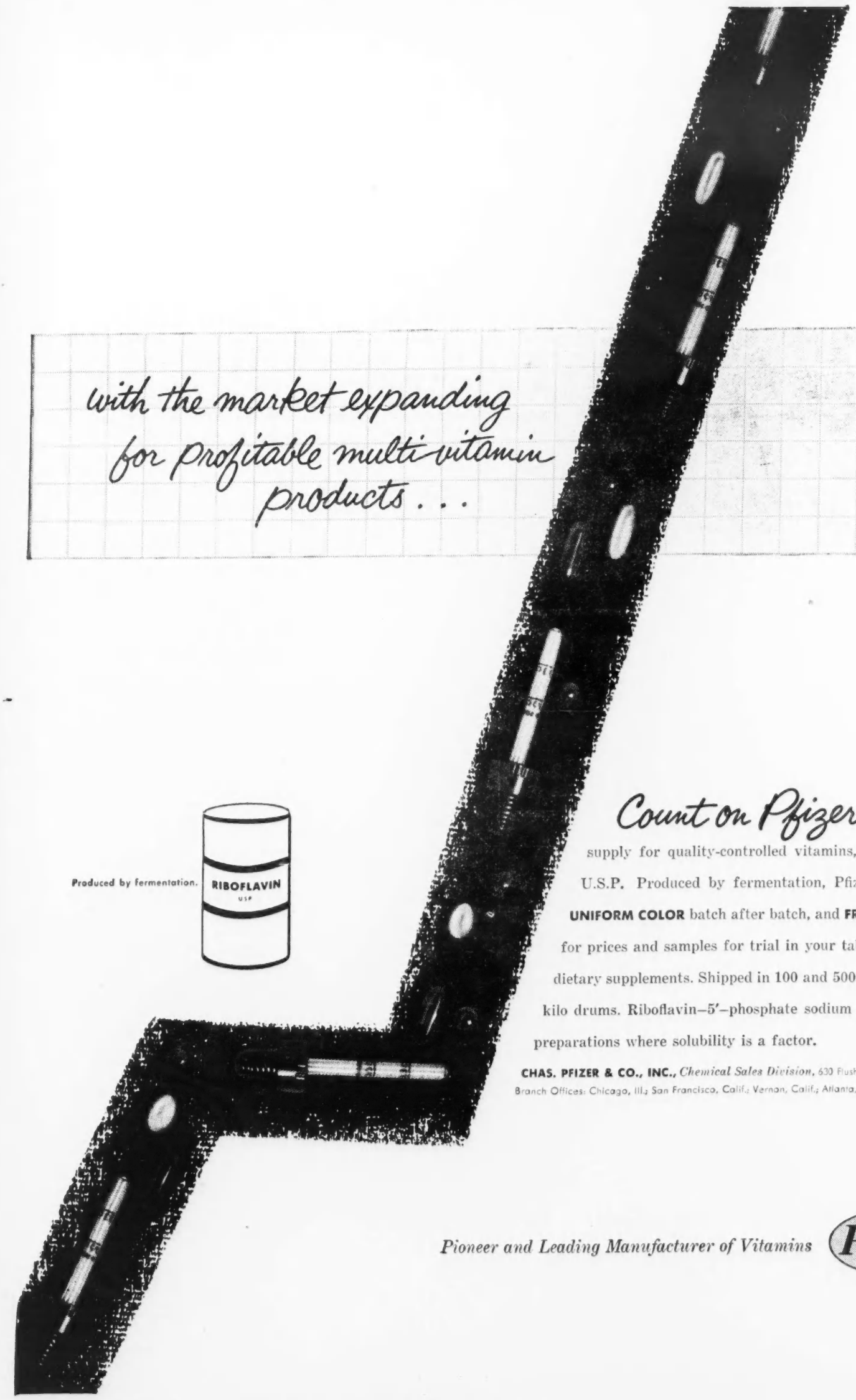

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

A major producer reported streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin were raised ½ cent last week to bring the base price on each to 7½ cents per gram. Prices on penicillin salts were also advanced. Potassium and procaine penicillin, sterile, were advanced ¾ cent per million units, while the bulk material of the same salts was raised only ½ cent per million units. Sodium penicillin, sterile, was advanced 1¾ cents per million units to bring the base price to 6½ cents. It was expected that other producers would increase prices on these items shortly. Advances were attributed to the generally firmer tone in the market for antibiotics in recent months. It was felt that increased costs of production were an added factor figuring in the price changes.

Botanicals, both domestic and imported, were in much the same condition as they were in previous weeks. Shortages, in items of large volume commercial importance, and higher prices were again forecast for the coming weeks.

Buying interest in alkaloids was routine. It was felt that prices were probably firmer than they had been at any time during the year. Supplies were adequate to meet all calls.

There was a strong interest in commercial pectin as used in jellied foods. A major producer reported that at times production barely kept pace with consumer demand. Prices were firmly quoted on both NF and technical grades.

Crude iodine was reduced 32 cents per pound to bring the price down to $1.10. The adjustment, it was felt, would further stimulate buying of iodine products, promote a more stable market and inspire wider usage of iodine derivatives in such areas as the sanitation field.

Red Carmine No. 40 was reported in tight supply due to a labor shortage which developed over the past summer.

Bismuth Salts—Producers reported nothing new pricewise in this market. The demand for bismuth salts over the past two years has been more or less routine and no new developments are expected in the remaining months of this year. There was some indication that interest would be stronger within the next month. Supplies of all the bismuth salts were reported adequate to meet trade requirements at this time.

Caffeine—The market was already highly competitive and it was felt would become even more so as a result of the lowering of duties on imported caffeine. Further decreases were scheduled for the next two years and the volume of imported material would increase in ratio it was said. Tariff commission reports indicated that 359,600 pounds of caffeine were imported during the first eight months of 1956 at an average value of $2.08. There were no price changes on the domestic product and demand was moderate to good as buyers continued to stock supplies for winter preparations.

Choline Chloride—Lots of 100 pounds or more were quoted at $1.25. Demand was routine for the oldest of the choline salts which is highly soluble and thus suitable for liquid preparations for veterinary use. Supplies were quite adequate to cover the current requirements. Choline is considered a nutritional factor necessary to good health in poultry.

Choline Dihydrogen Citrate—Lots of 100 pounds or more were priced at $1.25 per pound while lots of 25 to 75 pounds went for $1.35. This NF material is a more palatable and stable choline salt used in tablets, capsules and liquids. Demand was steady at a moderte volume and supplies were quite abundant.

Digitoxin—Producers reported routine demand for this item with the market continuing in a somewhat soft tone. Prices were reported on USP material, ranging from $4.75 to $5.25 per pound compared with the firmly quoted price of $5 which prevailed last year. Supplies were quite adequate to meet current needs promptly.

Dihydrostreptomycin—The base price of dihydrostreptomycin, in bulk, was advanced ½c. per gram. New prices were reported in a range from 7½c. to 7¾c. per gram. The increase was said to reflect a generally firmer tone which has been noticeable in the market for major antibiotics over recent months. It was pointed out too, that manufacturers had absorbed increased production costs in 1956 making it necessary to raise prices.

PriceTrends

Advanced

Dihydrostreptomycin, ½c. per gram.
Penicillin, sterile, potassium and procaine, ¾c. per 1,000,000 units.
bulk, potassium and procaine, ½c. per 1,000,000 units.
sodium, sterile, 1¾c. per 1,000,000 units.
Streptomycin, ½c. per gram.

Reduced

Iodine, crude, 32c. per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 28, 1955
65.64	65.64	65.86	66.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

It was reported that in recent years preference has been for dihydrostreptomycin over streptomycin since the former is said to have fewer side effects.

Emetine—Demand was spotty and sales were steady at a low volume. The market was reported soft and prices were nominally ranging from $48.25 to $49 per ounce. Sales tended to be individual and quoted prices were more often than not, negotiable.

Hesperidin Methyl Chalcone—Prices on lots of 50 pounds were firmly quoted at $22.50 per pound with 5 pound lots reported at $23 and 1 pound lots, $23.50. Demand was good for this bioflavinoid which comes from orange pulp. Supplies were plentiful and all calls were met promptly.

Homatropine—The market was reported somewhat firmer than it had been. The hydrobromide was firmly priced at $5.50 per ounce, while the methylbromide was reported at $3.90 per ounce. There were adequate supplies to meet the modest demands which characterized this market at present.

Hydrastine—Demand was routine and supplies were abundant. Hydrastine prices were reported ranging from $28.75 to $29.50 per ounce. Sales were steady at a low volume.

Iodine—The price of crude iodine was reported at $1.10 per pound, a reduction of 32c. on the pound. Producers felt the adjustment would further stimulate sales of iodine and inspire wider usage of iodine derivatives in commercial areas such as the sanitation field. It was pointed out that the price change was expected to promote a more stable market for both iodine and iodine products. Demands were moderate and supplies were quite adequate to meet current needs. Producers felt that it would be some time before prices of iodine derivatives would be affected if at all. Resublimed iodine was unchanged and the price hovered about the low of $2.30 per pound sustained last year.

Ouabain—Some producers reported that they were not offering this item in commercial quantities. Material being produced was largely for contract. Prices were reported ranging from $3 to $4 per gram depending on quantity and seller. Inquiries were few and sales steady at a low volume.

Pectin—Interest was strong in commercial pectin and one of the larger manufacturers reported that production men were often hard pressed to keep pace with current consumer demands. Commercial pectin, as used in jellied foods, is standardized through the addition of dextrose or other sugars and often contains sodium citrate as a buffer salt. Citrus, NF, powdered pectin was firmly quoted at $2.05 per pound while a technical powdered grade sold for $1.35.

Penicillin—Prices were reported increased on sterile procaine and potassium penicillin by ¾c. per million units. Bulk material of the same salts was advanced only ½c. per million units. Sterile sodium penicillin was increased 1¾c. per million units.

Podophyllum — Prices remained unchanged, currently being quoted in a range from $15.60 to $16.10 per pound depending on quantity. Supplies of mandrake root were erased slightly although it was reported that manufacturers are often taxed to estimate the amount of root that will be needed in any given period and for that reason prefer to have a sur-

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Inquiries Invited

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

plus on hand if possible. The inside price of $15.60 was quoted for material in drums in 100 pound lots.

Red Carmine No. 40—Labor shortages during the past summer have caused a rather tight supply situation on this item. Prices currently ranged from $16.80 in 100 pound lots or more to $16.95 in 50 pound lots. A price of $17.30 was quoted for 25 pound lots. This is an import item on which further price increases were likely.

Streptomycin—Prices were increased last week ½c. per gram. Demands were good although streptomycin was not as sought after as the dihydro product. Supplies of both antibiotics were adequate to meet all calls.

Sulfa Drugs—The demand for sulfa drugs for multiple therapy was very good and supplies were moving in good business volume. There were no price changes.

Sulfabenzamide, 1,000 pounds or more, was reported at $4 per pound. The characteristic of neutrality in solution offers an advantage for certain applications, such as for topical use, where excessive alkalinity is objectionable. Sulfabenzamide has been reported as successful in use against dysentery in India.

Sulfacetamide, USP, 25 pounds or more was quoted at $5 per pound. In combination with other sulfonamides, it is used for upper respiratory and other infections. The sodium salt is used for topical treatment of certain infections of the eye.

Theobromine Sodio-Salicylate—NF material in 1,000 pound drums was reported currently ranging in price from $3.60 to $3.65 per pound. Interest was moderate and there were adequate supplies to meet trade requirements.

Botanicals

Domestic botanicals were in much the same condition that they have been since the beginning of the fall season. White pine bark was reported now in adequate supply to take care of normal requirements although there was no surplus on hand. Wild cherry bark was still scarce and in tight supply as was the case with black haw root bark and tree bark. The tree bark, it was noted, was selling at slightly higher prices than it had been in September. Elm bark, grinding was up to normal requirements as was the powder, but select material was scarce. Golden seal root, cascara bark, and lady's slipper root were still in tight supply and expected to remain so.

Imported botanicals were generally in adequate supply to handle current trade requirements. Labor conditions which have plagued domestic botanical producers were not a major factor. Adverse weather conditions did, in some cases cause shortages.

Black Haw Bark—Root bark was quoted at 65c. per pound and supplies were adequate to handle normal trade requirements. Tree bark was scarce and reported moving at prices slightly over what had been quoted in September. Tree bark was currently priced at 45c. per pound.

Elm Bark—Elm bark, grinding, was in good supply and currently was priced at 30c. per pound. The powder was quoted at 45c. and select at 75c. Select material was reported scarce.

Fringetree Bark—Demands for fringetree bark were moderate to good and supplies were quite adequate to meet all calls. Price was currently reported at 60c. per pound.

Wild Cherry Bark—Wild cherry bark was still in tight supply but the price was firmly quoted at 20c. per pound. Buyers were active, but it was felt that the supply situation could not be alleviated.

White Pine Bark—Conditions were somewhat eased on white pine bark and supplies were reported up to handling current trade requirements. Price was currently reported at 18c. per pound.

FDA Actions Are Reported Under Miller Pesticide Law

Food and Drug Administration last week announced the following actions under the Miller pesticide control law for the establishment of tolerances for residues on pesticidal chemicals in or on raw agricultural products:—

Approval of a tolerance for residues of 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea of one part per million in or on cottonseed, pineapple, potatoes, and sugarcane, and two parts per million in or on alfalfa and grass crops.

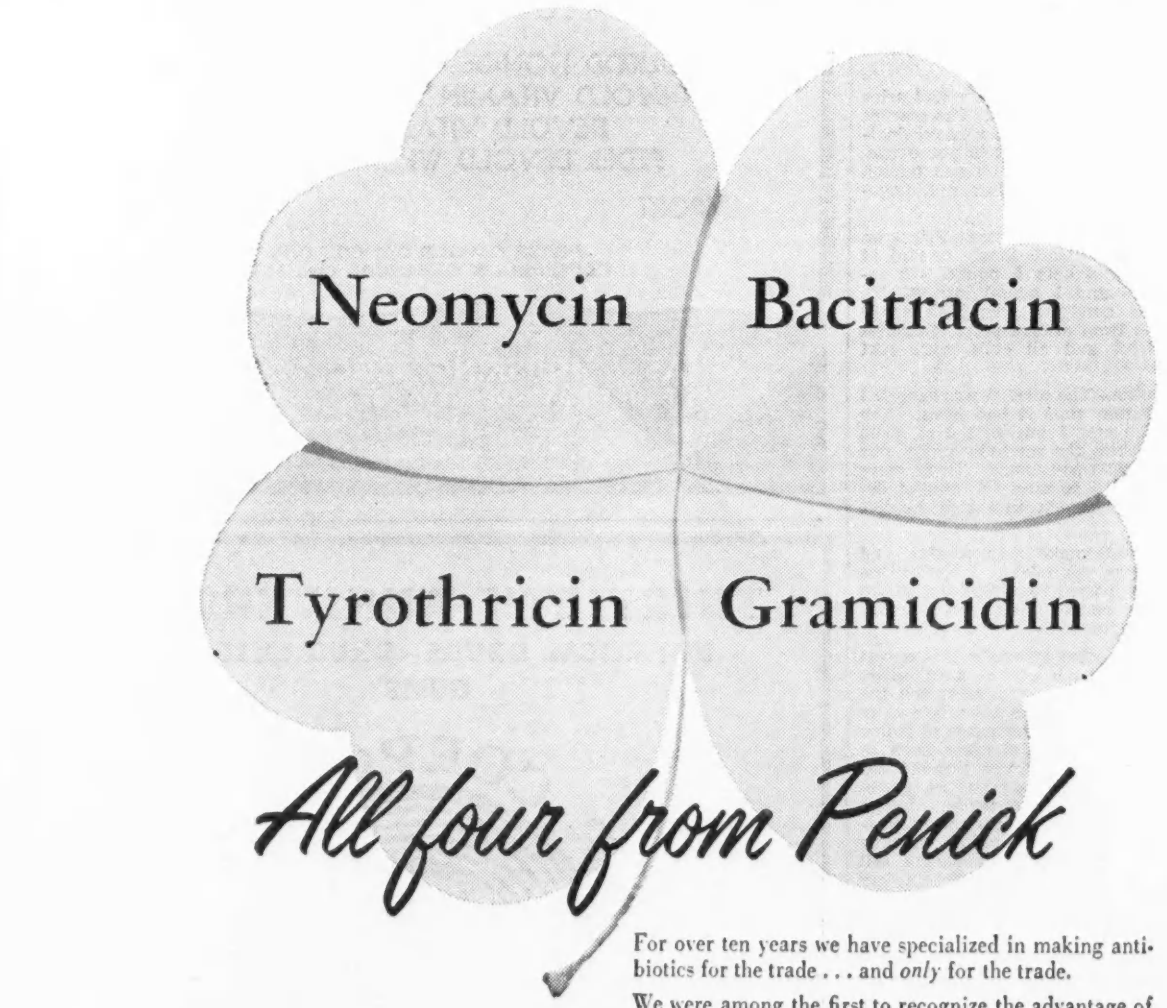
Filing by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., of a petition for a tolerance of five parts per million for residues of sodium 2,2-dichloropropionate as 2,2-dichloropropionic acid in or on sugar beets (with or without tops).

Filing by Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, of a petition for an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for residues of ethylene oxide in or on copra.

Withdrawal by Geigy Agricultural Chemicals, New York, of its petition for establishment of a tolerance for residues of "Diazinon," 0,0-diethyl 0-(2-isopropyl-6-methyl-4-pyrimidyl) thiophosphate, on apples, cabbage, cherries and pears.

Merrell Co. Fills Post

Russell E. Schuster has been appointed assistant purchasing agent of Wm. S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Schuster joined Merrell in 1952.



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For over ten years we have specialized in making antibiotics for the trade . . . and *only* for the trade.

We were among the first to recognize the advantage of combining antibiotics to widen their effective range and increase their potency. We diversified our line to provide a single source for most of the antibiotics our customers commonly require. Our technical staff can assist in choosing the single antibiotic or combination best-suited to your particular needs.

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However you use antibiotics—in pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, veterinary or agricultural formulations—make Penick your primary source of supply. Write today for literature and price quotations.

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The Quicks and the **vitamins**

This is the Jane Armbruster that was. She used to check vitamin A potency of fish liver oils on our old spectrograph like this back in the forties.

At that time one Wallace J. Quick chased around half the world for us looking for the fish liver oils that Jane checked. Proximity, etc. They got married. A chain of events ensued.

Moreover, in 1947 we introduced man-made vitamin A to the American market. Before long there was very little need to check fish liver oil. So today, instead of "playing" a spectrograph, Jane plays music on her electronic home organ and takes care of Wally and their girls.

Keeping Wally well fed and in good spirits is an important contribution to the welfare of the vitamin business as practiced in the Midwest. After all, he *is* the head of our Chicago office. And what better friend does a vitamin-A-or-E-using pharmaceutical manufacturer have than we?

leaders in research and production of vitamins A and E

DPi

There is more to this friendship than the hearty handshake. It is demonstrated by sharing with our customers the knowledge acquired not only from the most advanced chemical and biochemical techniques of the moment but also from nearly 20 years of rough-and-tumble experience in the oil-soluble vitamins trade. Also by getting your vitamin A or E orders to you at the time you want them, in the form and quality you need. ***Distillation Products Industries,*** Rochester 3, N. Y. Sales offices: New York, Chicago (that's Jane's husband), and Memphis • W. M. Gillies and Company, Los Angeles, Portland, and San Francisco • Charles Albert Smith Limited, Montreal and Toronto.

Also . . . distilled monoglycerides . . .
some 3500 Eastman Organic Chemicals for science and industry

Distillation Products Industries *is a division of* **Eastman Kodak Company**

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

ACETYL METHYL CARBINOL—2 cs, Dorf International, Rotterdam
ALGINATE—4 cs, Olympic Shipping Co, Oslo
ALOE—3 cs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
37 cs, S B Penick & Co, Willemstad
ALUM—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
ALUMINA CATALYST—206 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE—10 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
AMINOPHYLLINE—1 cs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—700 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMYRIS OIL—4 dms, John D Walsh Co, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—36 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
5 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
9 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
4 dms, Ciba Co, Bremerhaven
5 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
7 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
31 cs, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
ANISE SEED—80 bgs, V A Cordovi, Vera Cruz
ANTIMONY REGULUS—300 cs, Antwerp
ASCORBIC ACID—4 dms, D Hauser, Yokohama
BARBASCO POWDER—2,000 bgs, Astoria Pan-Americana, Iquitos
ROOT—190 bls, Kane Import Corp, Callao
BARIUM CHLORIDE—16 bgs, Nattone Inc, Rotterdam
BEESWAX—50 bgs, Grace National Bank, Ciudad Trujillo
13 bgs, Machado & Co, Puerto Plata
25 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Puerto Plata
100 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Rio de Janeiro
200 bgs, Bemo Shipping Co, Valparaiso
111 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Porto Alegre
BISMUTH—67 cs, Cerrode Pasco Corp, Callao
BONE—177 bgs, Dar es Salaam
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—10 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Iquitos
20 dms, Kline & Co, Iquitos
176 dms, Simab Corp, Iquitos
3 dms, A G Arbo & Co, Iquitos
10 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, Calcutta
CADMIUM—10 cs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
661 cs, Indussa Corp, Lobito
95 cs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Avonmouth
CAFFEINE—2 bbls, D G Mamlok, Hamburg
CALCIUM NITRATE—700 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Oslo
CAMPHOR OIL—25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
POWDER—100 cs, American Trust Co, Keelung
50 cs, Hollander Trading Corp, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—894 bgs, Tampico
CARNAUBA WAX—20 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rio de Janeiro
224 bgs, Colonial Trust Co, Rio de Janeiro
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—203 tons, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Cochin
CASTOR BEANS—6,776 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Bahia
OIL—456 tons, Recife
CELERY SEED—87 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Bombay
CELESTITE—1,716 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, Avonmouth
CHINA CLAY—1,800 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
CHLORINATED RUBBER—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHLOROPHYLL—22 dms, Airkem Inc, London
CINNAMON QUILLS—75 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Colombo
50 bls, Delano Corp of America, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—5 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
25 dms, Melanol Corp, Keelung
20 dms, Givaudan Corp, Keelung
50 dms, Shulton Inc, Keelung
25 dms, Keelung
25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
25 dms, Consumers Import Co, Keelung
CLAY—2,400 bgs, Avonmouth
CLOVES—100 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Tamatave
100 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Tamatave
40 bgs, Tamatave
COALTAR—2,165 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Hamilton
DYES—36 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
20 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
72 dms, Toms River Cincinnati Chemical Works, Rotterdam
COCOA EXPELLER CAKE—834 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Bahia
COCONUT OIL—800 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
48 dms, Procter & Gamble, Manila
900 tons, E F Drew & Co, Cebu
11 dms, J E Young, Colombo
1,772 tons, Manila
COLOMBO ROOT—204 bgs, Mocimboa Da Braia
COLUMBIUM OXIDE—2 cs, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, Oslo
COPAL GUM—60 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
28 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
35 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
COPPER CYANIDE—268 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
m-CRESOL—50 dms, D C Andrews, Glasgow
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Avonmouth
434 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
1,048 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—837 bls, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
213 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
CUTTLEFISH BONE—150 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Nagoya
DAMMAR GUM—32 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEXTRIN—300 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
DIACETYL—4 cs, Dorf International, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—225 bgs, Nattone Inc, Bremen
FERRIC SULFATE—34 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
FISHLIVER OIL—1 dm, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
10 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—365,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
344,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
ADDITIVE—18 dms, Droil Enterprises Inc, London
FULLERS EARTH—300 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Avonmouth
GALL—3 dms, F J Benkart, Vera Cruz
GARLIC POWDER—200 cs, Schenfeld & Sons, Yokohama
GELATIN—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
25 dms, B Young & Co, London
96 dms, P Leiner & Sons, Avonmouth
GERANIUM OIL—2 dms, Antonio Chiris, London
GLUE—100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
20 bbls, Lloyd Associates, Bremen
320 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
GLYCERINE—270 tons Procter & Gamble, Manila
32 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Superior Graphite Co, Colombo
GUAIACWOOD OIL—6 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—400 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
118 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
CRUDE—3,404 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Halifax
31,101 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
4,794 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall
HOOFMEAL—604 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
HORMONES—4 cs, Pfizer Corp, Cristobal
IODINE, CRUDE—20 kgs, Byco Ltd, Yokohama
180 kgs, North Atlantic Fertilizer & Chemical Co, Yokohama
327 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
IRON OXALATE—1 bbl, D G Mamlok, Hamburg
OXIDE—135 bgs, Avonmouth
ISONICOTINIC ACID—6 dms, Hamburg
KOLA NUTS—236 bgs, Lagos
LACTOSE—150 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
99 bgs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
LAUREL LEAVES—133 bls, Hismoco American Co, Piraeus
LAURIC ACID—150 dms, Procter & Gamble, Copenhagen
LAVENDER FLOWERS—40 bls, Meer Corp, Marseille
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Verona Chemical Co, Cochin
6 dms, George Lueders & Co, Cochin
25 dms, Puetro Barrios
LIME OIL—1 dm, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Au Prince
LITHARGE—319 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVERMEAL—400 bgs, Wessel Duval & Vo, Porto Alegre
600 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—784 bgs Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE—40 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
TRISILICATE—27 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK—1,900 bgs, American Extract Co, Tumaco
MENTHOL—5 cs, National City Bank, Kobe
Copenhagen
MUSTARD SEED—250 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
250 bgs, George Uhe Co, Copenhagen
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
NICKEL CHLORIDE—85 bgs, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Hamburg
15 cks, Oil & Chemical Products, London
FORMATE—600 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Hamburg
NICOTINE SULFATE—10 dms, Liverpool
m-NITRO-p-TOLUIDINE—8 dms, A V Berner & Co, Liverpool
NUTMEG—70 bgs, Shippers Produce Corp, Singapore
70 bgs, Wm E Martin, Singapore
222 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
84 bgs, Rahe-Gilbert Corp, London
OURICURY WAX—55 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rio de Janeiro
PALMKERNEL OIL—12 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—29 cs, Chas L Huigking & Co, Mombasa
45 cs, Mombasa
40 bgs, Romer Exports, Lisbon
360 bgs, Brillant Spanish Paprika Inc, Alicante
PAPRIKA—128 bgs, M J Golombeck, Valparaiso
PATCHOULI OIL—20 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Singapore
20 dms, Agriscent Corp, Singapore
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Ascot Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
670 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
500 bls, Gelico Inc, Bremen
2,000 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—350 bgs, Trinity Trading Corp, Singapore
336 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
70 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
70 bgs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
160 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
60 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Vera Cruz
200 bgs, F Huber & Co, Tampico
140 bgs, Singapore
40 bgs, Colombo
WHITE—70 bgs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—158,584 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
175,989 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
232,431 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
101,612 bbls, Hess Inc, Maracaibo
201,281 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
100,969 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tampico
106,485 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, La Salina
464,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
POLLACKLIVER OIL—5 dms, Arista Oil Porducts Co, Yokohama
20 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
20 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—330 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
334 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Gdynia
334 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gdynia
334 bgs, Joel Bieler, Gdynia
80 bgs, Louis Furth, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
334 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Gdynia
334 bgs, Hogar Corp, Gdynia
POTASSIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE—3 cks, Havre
PERCHLORATE—164 dms, C Hardy Inc, Havre
PRUSSIAN BLUE—27 dms, Tar Residuals Inc, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—30 dms, P H Petry, Mombasa
ROSIN—168 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
SAGO FLOUR—627 bgs, Chartered Bank of India, Singapore
SAL AMONIAC—35 kgs, Hudson Shipping Co, London
SALICYLIC ACID—10 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Rotterdam
SAPONIN—24 cs, A K Peters Co, Valparaiso
SASSAFRAS OIL, ARTIFICIAL—10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
SEEDLAC—409 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
750 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
250 bgs, Grace National Bank, Bangkok
250 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
449 bgs, Calcutta
SESAME SEED, HULLED—250 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Cristobal
600 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Cristobal
300 bgs, R J Spitz, Cristobal
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Cristobal
200 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Cristobal
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Cristobal
SHELLAC—25 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, London
SILICOUS EARTH—60 bgs, J V Bibbo & Co, Avonmouth
SILICON CARBIDE—50 cks, D C Andrews, Oslo
SOAP BARK—24 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CHLORITE—220 dms, Hamburg
110 dms, Rotterdam
CYANIDE—150 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—250 bgs, Canerpa Ltd, Kobe
500 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Yokohama
SULFANILAMIDE—18 dms, A J Demay & Co, Liverpool
SULFUR, CRUDE—10,050 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Puerto Libre
PRECIPITATED—24 cks, Merck & Co, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Bank of China, Keelung
1,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Keelung
600 bgs, Harry F R Dolan, Bangkok
1,100 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Imbituba
2,500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
2,032 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
800 bgs, American Key Products, Itajai
2,000 bgs, Poons Co, Itajai
3,200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Henrique Lage
TARA POWDER—1,270 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Salaverry
SEED—627 bgs, Salaverry
THEOBROMINE—3 dms, Rotterdam
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—40 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Shimizu
MONONITRATE—11 dms, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama
3 cs, Takamine Overseas Inc, Yokohama
THYMOL—24 cs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—530 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—353 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
VEGETABLE WAX—25 cs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Kobe
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Au Prince
3 dms, John D Walsh Co, Port Au Prince
3 dms, Port Au Prince
VITAMINS—3 cs, Philips Export Co, Rotterdam
WAX—208 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
WOOL ALCOHOLS—70 cs, Robinson Wagner & Co, Liverpool
GREASE—25 dms, Phoenix Oil Products Co, Manchester
100 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Manchester
XYLENOL—1 can, Melanol Corp, Hamburg
ZINC CHLORIDE—42 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
ZINC-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—17 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool

Los Angeles

DRY COLORS—21 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Oslo
KELPMEAL—992 bgs, Norwegian Kelp Meal Import Co, Liverpool
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—15,980 tons, Union Oil Co of California, Vancouver

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—989 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ANTIMONY—60 cks, Watson Geach, Liverpool
ASBESTOS FIBER—5,056 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
560 bgs, Lourenco Marques
BEEF EXTRACT—250 cs, Buenos Aires
CAMPHOR POWDER—20 cs, Vicks Chemical Co, London
EARTH COLORS—2,530 bgs, C K Williams Co, Larnaca
GLYCERINE—804 dms, Yokohama
GYPSUM—6,312 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
22 tons, Hammill & Gillespie, Manchester
LICORICE ROOT—856 tons, Mac Andrews & Forbes, Kylline
MAGNESIUM OXIDE—170 cs, Maurer Co, Liverpool
MANGANESE—250 dms, C Simon Co, Marseille
NIGER SEED—176 bgs, R T French, Massawa
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—199,594 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
191,785 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
128,136 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
250,226 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
842,446 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
203,001 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bandar Mashur
195,261 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
158,497 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
114,640 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
148,638 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
114,119 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Las Piedras
244,466 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
131,778 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
198,387 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Sidon
227,926 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
PYRIDINE—37 dms, C Simon Co, Liverpool
SODIUM BICARBONATE—499 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,679 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
ZINC OXIDE—800 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, Lonodon

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—5,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Beira
2,000 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
1,500 bgs, Thornley & Pitt, Lourenco Marques
CALCIUM NITRATE—30,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CAMPHOR POWDER—24 cs, A J Fritz & Co, Keelung
CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, Langendorf Bakeries, Amsterdam
COPRA—500 tons, Cargill Inc, Tacloban
1,500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Legaspi
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Amsterdam
GYPSUM—8,856 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
MINERAL SAND—4,360 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Queensland
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—273,742 bbls, Richfield Oil Co, Bandar Mashur
42,619 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
184,678 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Mina Saud
481,996 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
122,433 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Vancouver
POTASSIUM NITRATE—400 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Antwerp
SODIUM BICHROMATE—100 dms, General Chemical Corp, Durban
UREA—7,500 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
WOOL GREASE—58 dms, S L Abbott & Co, Liverpool
48 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool

Current Market Quotations

—*Continued from page 31*

Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn dms frt alld	lb.	.30	—
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works,	lb	.20	—
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50% bgs. c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞	—
French process, comi., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF gran., dms,	lb.	.39	—
powd. dms	lb.	.42	49
Resinate precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms. frt alld	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Stearate tech. USP ctns c.l	lb.	.39	—
	lb.	.39	—
t.c.l	lb.	.40	.44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn bgs., c.l. dlvd E	100 lbs	8.75	—
t.c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c higher			
USP gran dms	lb	26	—
Sulfide, pure bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms	lb	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.33	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.25½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G) gran. bgs. c.l., works.	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots works.	lb	04⅝	—
500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher			
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO., c.l., 30,000 lbs minimum, works	lb	23	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	- 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	- 7.00
Oxide 92½-99%, white grd., bbls. or bgs. works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb	.45	—
CP white grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works,	lb.	48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb	59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works	lb	60	—
500 to 1,999-lb lots, works	lb	60½	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb	.35½	—

Nickel-Copper Alloy Scrap Quota Is 500,000 ounds

An export quota of 500,000 pounds has been set for the fourth quarter for nickel-copper alloy scrap, to be sent abroad for conversion into nickel metal and returned to the United States, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce announced last week. In the third quarter this material was not subject to quantitative export limitations.

The bureau said that export license applicants are still required to certify that not less than 90 percent of the nickel content will be returned to the United States in the form of nickel metal. As evidence that the metal has been returned, exporters must furnish the bureau with copies of the bills of lading.

Fatty Acid Production Declines in September

Production of fatty acids in September declined to 30.4 million pounds, about 4.5 million pounds under the August level, as well as below last year's output, according to the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers.

The major drop was in saturated fatty acid production, which totaled 16.6 million pounds in September in contrast to 19.1 million pounds in August, and 20.8 million a year ago.

Total disposition in September was 32.4 million pounds, including some 1.7 million pounds sold within the industry. An increase in work-in-process raised total stocks from 48 to 51 million pounds. Stocks of oleic acid were above 14 million pounds.

House of J. Hayden Twiss Elects Smith Its President

Willam A. Smith has been elected president of the House of J. Hayden Twiss, New York advertising agency, succeeding J. H. Twiss, who died October 5. Fred J. Schlutow has been elected first vice-president and treasurer.

Mr. Smith was managing editor of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER until he joined the Twiss organization in 1952.

Mallinckrodt First

—*Continued from page 3*

January, several special uranium compounds have been prepared in sample quantities, in addition to the two grades of dioxide and uranium trioxide.

These compounds were manufactured from uranium hexafluoride purchased from the Atomic Energy Commission at Oak Ridge, Tenn. The pilot plant production was controlled to simulate processes involving enriched materials, although the uranium hexafluoride used contained only the normal amount of U-235.

The production facility for compounds enriched in U-235 is located on a 150-acre tract about forty miles south of St. Louis near the town of Hematite. The plant, which was designed by the Mallinckrodt engineering department, is completely air-conditioned and fireproof. Much of the highly specialized process equipment was especially fabricated to meet the requirements of technics developed in the pilot plant.

The processing area is divided into bays, each containing equipment for the manufacture of material of a definite enrichment. This type of design eliminates the possibility of cross-contamination when compounds of various enrichments are manufactured at the same time.

New Special Metals Division

The Hematite operation is supervised by Mallinckrodt's new special metals division. Heading the new unit is Frederick M. Belmore, special assistant to the president of the company.

Louis Y. Horton has been named administrative assistant to the director of the new division. Dr. G. W. Tompkin has been named production manager for the new special metals division. Dr. William M. Leaders is technical director of the new Mallinckrodt metals unit.

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Polio Virus Given by Month in Tests

—Continued from page 5

objective was to find a way to attenuate or "tame" a living polio virus so that it could be used to protect against the disease without any harmful effects. The goal was to obtain strains which do not cause paralysis when inoculated directly into the brains of monkeys, animals known to be susceptible to poliomyelitis.

How Three Types Were Attenuated

The attenuation of polio Type I and II was achieved by passing the virus through animals which ordinarily do not get polio. Type III was attenuated by selectively separating harmless virus particles from a mixture of strains of Type III isolated from a child who had a symptomless infection.

The next problem was to find out whether the attenuated strains could be safely given to human beings by mouth. The oral route was preferred because the most effective immunity was expected to result by paralleling the way in which immunization occurs naturally in human beings.

In order to be sure that immunity resulted from the viruses fed, non-immune subjects, who did not have antibodies from previous exposure to the same strains to be tested, where chosen for the trials.

The attenuated viruses did not harm a single one of the 600 adults and children, and almost all developed protective antibodies. The individuals first vaccinated have now been observed for over five years, and have been found to retain full immunity to the polio types administered, as determined by measureable antibody levels.

A third research objective was to find out whether attenuated strains representing all three polio types could be given successfully in a single oral dose. Present indications are, Cyanamid said, that each type of attenuated virus must be given separately. The three doses can be taken conveniently either in capsule or liquid form with food.

Recent studies have convinced Cyanamid scientists that the attenuated strains will not alter significantly and are effective when given to infants as young as five days and adults as old as fifty years.

Successful immunization of infants less than six months old and of persons who have taken gamma globulin indicate that live attenuated viruses can produce active immunity whether or not there are present in the blood antibodies conferring temporary protection.

If oral immunization with attenuated strains halts multiplication of disease-producing viruses in the body of an exposed individual, Mr. Klipstein declared, there is hope that this method may prove to be as effective against poliomyelitis as attenuated live virus vaccines have proved to be in the treatment of such diseases as smallpox and yellow fever.

Petrochemical Relationship To Petroleum Supply Told

Petrochemicals in 1955 consumed 15.5 billion pounds of hydrocarbons from petroleum or natural gas, which represents only about 1.8 percent of the crude oil going into all United States refineries.

This was pointed out by O. V. Tracy, of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, at a recent speech in New Orleans, La., commemorating Oil Progress Week.

Mr. Tracy indicated that the figures were not intended to play down the role of petrochemicals, but rather to point out the immensity of US petroleum consumption and to emphasize what a vast reserve it is for petrochemicals as well as fuel and other products.

In taking issue with popular implications that the bigness of some current business is bad, Mr. Tracy contended that the largeness of the gasoline industry, for instance, is the chief factor in keeping operation costs low, and gasoline prices down.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The strong oils on spot last week appeared to be lime, lavender and clary sage. Lime oil advanced in price for the second week in a row, standing last week at $4.50 per pound or 50 cents more than the previous quote. Dealers have attributed the continued strength of this material to demand holding because of remaining mild weather, difficulties involving Mexican export regulations, and reduced output in the West Indies. Lavender showed firmness immediately following the heavy frosts, earlier in the year. It is considered that the crop is only 70 percent of its usual strength. Prices at source have risen strongly and the spot picture has to follow suit. Lavandin, though it was not harmed much during the frost, and has stood fast at previous listings, is expected to advance as soon as the lavender prices become particularly stiff. Clary sage, because of increases in replacement costs, has advanced in some areas to listings as high as $27 per pound.

English lavender and peppermint crops, originally expected at full production levels, have been stunted by the August rains which proved the wettest in many years. The yield will be somewhat below the average.

English chamomile oil has risen in price. This has been attributed by producers to the considerable damage caused during the winter.

Aromatic chemicals remained relatively steady at previous levels with citronella and bois de rose derivatives continuing to show soft tones.

The seeds and spice market continued to be led by nutmegs. Cloves, according to a report from Zanzibar have shown particularly high production figures in comparison to last years. The total for this year was 30,982,900 pounds as compared with the 19,140,500 produced last season. Paprika continued tight on spot with the first shipments of newcrop Royal and Alpha scheduled from Spain within a few days. Considering the lightness of supply, the market for this material is expected to continue firm.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, chenopodium, 20c. per lb.
Lime, 50c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, spearmint, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 28, 1955
138.26	138.21	137.85	134.84

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Chenopodium — Short supply still appears to be a problem on spot last week, dealers here reported, despite the present distillation of newcrop going on at source. Dealers attribute the spot situation to the lack of interest on the part of producers to press material for sale. The new listing, $3.90 per pound, is 20c. higher than the previous quote, which advanced only three weeks ago from a 5c. lighter listing. The paradox in the situation lies in the fact that the material at present available on spot is old and in a few instances, inferior material.

Lavender—New production of French lavender has cropped later than usual, overseas reports have noted. The reports published earlier forecast the present position with some accuracy. It is generally considered that the lavender crop is some 30 percent short of the average mark. Very high prices are being asked by original distillers in the mountains will prices up to and exceeding 14,000 francs per kilo for oil as distilled. Buying at these levels is reported slow.

Lavandin—This material, according to European sources, has fared better than the lavender crop and output is reported normal, except for the Abrialis plants which suffered more than others during the big freeze early in the year. The price variation for various qualities is said to be less marked this season, with prime oils being offered at about the previous level. However, it is considered with the high price lavender oil is getting, that lavandin will eventually also appreciate.

Lime—This oil continued to advance on the spot scene, dealers reported, as the price of lime oil moved up for the second week in a row. The current listing, $4.50 per pound, is 50c. more than the previous quote. Two weeks ago the material climbed 15c. per pound from its previous listings. Dealers attribute the swiftly stiffening market to a number of factors. One of them is the continued show of interest on the domestic scene, generally equated with the mild weather that continued after the end of what has generally been considered the seasonal period; second is the Mexican government stiffening of governmental regulations relating to the export of oils and raw material, and the third is reduced output in the West Indies.

Peppermint—Though no further price declines were recorded for this material last week, it continues to show a soft surface on the spot market, dealers here reported. Considered primarily responsible has been an excess of weed content in a portion of the material arriving on spot. Coupled with this was a heavy newcrop production. Dealers anticipate that with the completion of sale of much of the inferior material, the situation might right itself and higher grade material might move up to their former listings. However, it is questionable that this will occur until the market works its way through some of the heavy supply of newcrop now up for sale.

Sage—Due to recent sharp increases in replacement costs, a decidedly firmer tone prevails in clary sage oil. Spot prices in some areas have been moved up as much as $2 per pound to about a $27 level.

Spearmint—Though listings for this material, in contrast to the sharp declines in peppermint oil, have for the most part stood during the past weeks, the quote for last week showed a 25c. per pound decline from previous listing. The current inside price is $4.10 per pound. The direct cause is considered the arrival on spot of newcrop from the second cutting. However, the market had already begun to soften on the heels of reports by government and other sources of the large size of this years crop. No reversal in trend is expected until a good portion of the large quantity of material on spot and enroute, is devoured by the market.

Aromatic Chemicals

The chemicals market has for the most part remained relatively quiet with little movement even in the bois de rose and citronella derivatives which have, during the past months, been showing easing market conditions. The citronella aromatic chemicals (cotronellol and citronellal) slipped in price as the result of declining prices in the source material. However, the trend appears to have shifted for this material and though no immediate repercussions will be felt in aromatic chemicals, a shift should eventually take place.

Seeds and Spices

Cloves—The market review of the Zanzibar Clove Growers' Association for the final quarter of the seasonal year 1955-56 shows that the year closed with a total crop of 885,225 frasilas (13,832 tons) against the estimate of 650,000 frasilas (10,157 tons). Supplies for the quarter under review, totalled 56,679 frasilas (886 tons), of which 51,772 frasilas (809 tons) came from Pemba.

The course of the current crop is com-

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Anise Seed, 100 bags.
Apricot Kernels, Bitter (4 lots), 700 bags.
Black Pepper (25 lots), 2,023 bags.
Cassia (8 lots), 668 bags.
Celery Seed (2 lots), 316 bags.
Coriander Seed (3 lots), 1,100 bags.
Cumin Seed (3 lots), 380 bags.
Fenugreek Seed, 278 bags.
Gum Karaya (10 lots), 384 bags.
Juniper Berries, 84 bags.
Mace (2 lots), 46 cases.
Nutmegs (2 lots), 461 bags.
Olives, 1 barrel.
Oregano, 1,081 bags.
Poppy Seed (3 lots), 240 bags.
Sesame Seed (3 lots), 644 bags.
Valerian Roots, 40 bags.

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Essential Oils

pared with the same period for the previous season in the table below:—

	1955-56 lb.	1954-55 lb.
July	748,986	1,267,668
August	1,375,725	880,095
September	3,893,570	1,058,977
October	4,896,308	900,979
November	5,375,438	1,343,784
December	5,758,562	3,174,382
January	3,743,938	3,850,689
February	2,098,082	2,023,055
March	1,106,986	1,461,489
April	777,159	1,632,259
May	581,301	784,700
June	626,845	762,423
	30,982,900	19,140,500

The Clove Growers' Association buying and selling prices for the quarter remained unchanged. Indonesia purchased 6.1 million pounds in the quarter or nearly 80 percent of the production, making a total for the year of 17.4 million pounds. Clove stem oil totalling 29,380 pounds was shipped during the quarter, the United Kingdom taking 19,680 pounds, and the United States of America, 9,600 pounds.

Nutmegs—This material has been the most active in the entire seeds and spices field, dealers here reported last week. The activity has been attributed to speculators contention that next year will bring a shortage of supply. At the present time, Grenada is unable to offer any material. European demand has skyrocketed Indonesian levels and there appears little likelihood that the world markets' needs can be supplied from that area.

Paprika—The first shipments of newcrop Royal and Alpha are scheduled to come out of Spain soon, arriving here around November 1. The New York market is pretty well sold out of top quality grades of Spanish paprika. Some small lots of Chilean and Yugoslavian qualities are being offered afloat. There seems to be no logical reason to expect any weakening in the Spanish market until well after the present vacuum has been satisfied.

Vanilla Beans—The prices of this material have failed to show any material change over recent weeks. At the moment demand is relatively quiet. The new crop out of Madagascar is claimed by some dealers to be somewhat late, though some offerings of newcrop are coming through on the basis of $7.75 per pound for April-May shipment.

Meanwhile stocks here and in Madagascar are repored as somewhat light.

Equipment Standards

—Continued from page 7

Henderson, head of the standards, specifications and inspection services section of the department of design and construction, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company; David E. Pierce, director of manufacturing control of Diamond Alkali Company, and W. M. Cooper, assistant general manager of the research and engineering division of Monsanto Chemcal Company.

Discussing "Mutual Benefits of Standardization, With Emphasis on the Benefits to the Medium-Size Chemical Company," Mr. Pierce said that only by cooperation can new standards be developed and older standards be brought up to date.

He stated that "A necessary component of the national program is, we believe, a realistic effort by the chemical companies themselves to have adequate company standards established."

Mr. Henderson moderated the chemical industry program and spoke of "The Machinery in ASA for Handling the Chemical Industry Requirements for Standardization."

He revealed that the Chemical Industry Advisory Board may expand the scope of its operations to include supervision of such chemical product standardization as may come to ASA.

Until now, board functions have included only the coordination of views of the chemical industry on those standards affecting equipment, materials and products that the chemcal industry uses in the construction, maintenance and operation of its production facilities.

Pfizer Opens Canada Plant

A new manufacturing plant was opened in Arnprior, Ont., last week by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. In its first phase, the Arnprior plant will package such drugs as "Terramycin" and the new antibiotic combination, "Sigmamycin," for the Canadian market.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Moderate volume of business was noted in most textile and leather chemicals last week. Consumers, however, continued to restrict purchases to prompt delivery and showed little interest in forward requirements. Further declines took place in flake egg albumin, prices dropping 5 cents per pound and 2 cents for yolk, due to the lower cost of eggs. The other change was noted in valonia and higher prices were named for shipments of beards, cups and extract. Other tanning materials were unchanged and generally steady. In sizing materials, interest was centered in potato starch. Trading in new starch was spotty at unchanged quotations chiefly for prompt shipment. Consumers, however, readily absorbed deliveries against recent contracts. Demand for tapioca flour was confined to Siamese grades due to the higher cost and scarcity of available stocks of Brazilian flour on spot and for shipment.

Price Trends

Advanced

Valonia beards, $2 per ton.
cups, $1 per ton.
extract, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Egg albumin flake, 5c. per lb.
powder, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 28, 1955
108.55	108.27	107.71	10[illegible]

For Current Prices see Page 9

Shoe production in September was estimated at 44,690,000 pairs, by Tanners Council, a decline of 11.7 percent from September, 1955. One factor influencing this decline from last year was the short work month this year with five Saturdays and five Sundays. All branches of the industry cut their output, the smallest decline taking places in the misses' and children's category. Reports from manufacturers on their intentions this month indicate an output of about 48 million pairs or about the same as in October, 1955, when production totaled 48,197,000 pairs.

At the end of the first nine months shoe production totaled 447,199,000 pairs, 1.6 percent more than in 1955. The estimate for October makes a ten months' 1956 total of 495,199,000 pairs which is 1.4 percent more than in the same period last year.

Chemicals

Bichromates—Production of bichromate and chromate in August was indicated at 10,344 tons, compared with 7,779 tons in July and 9,967 August last year. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 7,581 tons August 31 against 6,979, July 31. Market remained steady at current quotations. Demand was moderate for spot and later delivery.

Sodium Acetate—Consumers absorbed good sized lots for prompt needs. Prices were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Demand was fairly active for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady. Production in August totaled 2,094 tons, compared with 1,281 in July and 1,988, August last year. Stocks at producing plants, totaled 1,977 tons, August 31, against 991 tons, July 31.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Buying interest was fairly active for prompt delivery. Market was unchanged and steady at 65c. to $1 per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—This market was unchanged and steady. Demand continued quite active for immediate delivery. Gum was held at $9.28 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; light canary, $9.02; dark canary, $9.12, and white, $8.86, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Good volume of business was reported for prompt requirements. Prices were well held at current levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.27 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.39, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply declined 2,343,000 bushels to 45,661,000 bushels for the week ended October 19, compared with 19,786,000 bushels at the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—The market continued easy, reflecting the lower cost of eggs. Flake declined to $1.70 to $1.72 per pound and powder, $1.74 to $1.76 per pound, spot according to quantity. Technical grade was unchanged and steady at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, same basis. Business continued spotty.

Egg Yolk—Yolk also was easier. Prices were lower at $1.03 to $1.05 per pound, spot as to quantity. Demand was moderate chiefly for actual needs.

Potato Starch — Trading in new crop starch was reported spotty. Carlots ranged from 6c. to 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Maine, prompt shipment, according to seller. Delivery against contracts were readily absorbed. Idaho starch was quiet and steady at 6c., carlots, mills, less ½c. for delivery to the East. Stocks on spot ranged from 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Dutch starch was quiet and nominal at 7½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid.

The October potato crop report estimated the 1956 fall production at 165,283,000 hundredweight—6 percent up from the September estimate, and almost 12 percent greater than the 1955 potato crop. Department of Agriculture officials pointed out that excess supplies of potatoes in each producing area must be disposed of locally for use in the manufacture of starch and flour or used for livestock feed. Because of changed crop conditions and a larger surplus, a change was announced in the eligibility requirements for participation in the potato diversion program. Under the 1956 potato diversion program announced by the department on September 22, the requirement was established that for any State or area to qualify for diversion payments, it must develop an acceptable marketing plan which would withhold all cull potatoes, and withhold in addition 10 to 15 percent or more of the potatoes meeting U. S. grade requirements.

According to the change in the program, it will be necessary for States or areas exceeding their acreage marketing guides, including those areas already approved, to withhold all cull potatoes, plus 20 percent or more of the potatoes meeting U.S. grade standards. For those State or areas where potato acreage is within the announced potato planting guides, the withholding requirement applies to all cull potatoes plus 15 percent of those meeting U. S. grade requirements.

Tapioca Flour—Trading was restricted to replacements of Siamese grades. Arrivals from Siam have been heavy and delivered against former contracts. Offers for shipment were liberal. Medium grades were unchanged at 5½c. to 6c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment. Brazilian flour was in limited supply and high grade was nominal at 10c. to 10½c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Market was quiet and unchanged. Shipments were maintained at former levels. Solid extract guaranteed 60 percent was quoted at 9⅛c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment and powdered, 70 percent, 10⅝c., same basis.

Cutch—Firm tone prevailed for prompt shipment. Offers were light and held at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Trading was slow. Primary markets were steady and unchanged. African bark was quoted at $66 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; Colombian, $58 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $55, same basis.

Quebracho Extract — Shipments were maintained at former levels. Consuming inquiry was confined to nearby shipment. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c., same basis.

Valonia—Firm tone featured this market. Prices were firmer and higher. Beards were advanced to $86 per ton, exdock, and cups to $64 per ton, same basis. Extract also was higher at 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Increased buying interest in cottonseed and soybean oils stiffened edible grades and trading took place at fractional advances. This strength was reflected in corn and peanut oils and prices also were firmer. Authorization for the purchase of $36,200,000 worth of vegetable oils was granted to Spain, it was announced by I.C.A. and the Department of Agriculture last week. Crude coconut oil was steadier and advanced slightly. Copra also was strong and higher.

Higher cost of castor beans and imported castor oil resulted in sharply higher prices for both domestic and foreign oils. Domestic grades were boosted 1 cent per pound and replacements from abroad also were about 1 cent higher. Offers of castor beans for shipment continued scarce and recent trading was reported at an increase of at least $10 per ton.

Tallow and greases remained steady [illegible] quotations. Trading was at unchanged [illegible] and export moderate both for domestic account. Offerings were limited and closely held for all grades. Edible animal oils were advanced sharply due to sold up production. Edible tallow, oleo oil and oleo stearine were advanced from ¼ cent to 1 cent per pound.

Linseed oil was quiet, but steady, with the firmness of flaxseed. Consuming demand for tung oil was restricted to an occasional carlot and unchanged prices. Oiticica oil demand was spotty, with prices maintained at firmer levels. Lack of export business kept crude menhaden oil market quiet and nominal. Offers were limited as stocks held by producers were reported light. Refined fish oil was well held at the recent decline.

PriceTrends

Advanced

Castor beans, $10 per ton.
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Copra, $3 per ton.
Oil, castor, dom., 1c. per lb.
No. 1, Braz., ¾-1c. per lb.
Coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Oleo, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, 1c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb.
Montan wax, dom., 2c. per lb.
imp., 3c. to 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Lard, cash, 4/3c. per lb.
Oil, palm, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 28, 1955
119.78	116.65	117.24	103.07

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—This market was stronger due to higher cost of castor beans and imported oil. Domestic grades were advanced 1c. per pound. Brazilian oil also was advanced and ranged from 19c. to 19½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, depending upon seller.

Coconut—Crude was steadier with trading reported at 11⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment and 11c. asked. Tankcars were held at 12⅛c. per pound, New York, prompt and later delivery.

Corn—This market remained firm with competing oils. Crude was sold at 14⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and 14¼c. asked, prompt shipment. Refined oil was offered at 17.71c. per pound, tankcars, Waco, 14c. nominal.

Cottonseed—Futures were irregular last week and closed slightly lower. Tone of market, however, remained steady, reflecting the strength of crude oil. Trading was active in crude both for domestic and export account. Consuming demand for refined salad was fairly active. Prices were higher with crude and raised to 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Refined cottonseed oil disappearance in September totaled 2,252 tankcars, compared with 1,785 in August and 2,262, September, 1955. Total for August and September was 4,057 tankcars against 4,221 for the same time last year. Visible oil supply was estimated 9,785 tankcars end of September against 10,600 a year ago.

Crude cottonseed oil was stronger and advanced fractionally. Tankcars closed at 13⅝c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Valley, with sales thereat; southeast was nominal at 13¾c.; Lubbock, 13¾c., nominal and Waco, 13⅞c. nominal.

Cottonseed Crush: September

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during September and August, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:—

	Sept.	Aug.
Cottonseed	Tons	
Receipts	1,273,839	364,799
Crushed	526,375	181,552
Stocks	1,108,180	360,716
Crude Oil	Pounds	
Produced	165,748,000	58,108,000
Stocks	55,474,000	22,927,000
Cake and Meal	Tons	
Produced	249,069	85,222
Stocks	140,916	120,288
Hulls	Tons	
Produced	112,850	40,785
Stocks	55,322	55,123

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, October 26, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Dec.	355	16.05	15.70	15.73@15.75
Jan.	10	15.95	15.75	15.73@15.78
Mar.	357	16.29	15.82	15.95S
May	423	16.35	15.95	16.05S
July	176	16.33	15.75	16.03S
Sept.	12	16.14	15.87	15.84@15.86
Dec.	32	15.89	15.75	15.70@15.75

Total sales and switches, 1,365 contracts.

Linseed—This market was quiet, but steady, reflecting the firmness of flaxseed. Trading was confined to actual needs. Raw oil was quoted at 13.4c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, October-December delivery. Withdrawals against former contracts continued excellent.

Flaxseed—Market remained unchanged and firm. Seed offers still light.

Minneapolis.—Crushers raised bids on cash flaxseed to $3.37 per bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Offerings continued extremely light at the higher levels, not surprising since heavy bookings of flaxseed usually occur ahead of declines—not in a strong market. Only 34 cars were offered in the spot market, plus 3,000 bushels in trucklots. To-arrive bookings totaled 57 cars and 123,000 bushels in trucks, occasional "edges" being paid on large purchases. Only a few extremely late fields remain to be harvested in the northern section of flax growing belt, and producers apparently were intent on holding back at current levels. Export interest was non-existent, U. S. seed out of line price-wise.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments
	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
Past week	711,000	500,500	153,000
Since Sept. 1	9,409,400	9,719,500	1,085,400

Oiticica—Buying interest was limited. Tankcars were unchanged and nominal at 14¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 15¾c. to 16¼c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Olive—Business was spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Spanish was maintained at $3.35 to $3.40 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid as to quantity. Argentine oil was offered at $80 per 100 kilos, c & f, New York, prompt shipment.

Palm—This market was easier and off fractionally. Drums were lower at 14¾c. to 15¾c. per pound, spot as to quantity and 12.2c., tankcars, New York basis, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Crude was firmer and sold at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt. Offers were light. Refined oil was maintained at 19¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—Trading was light and spotty. Tankcars were unchanged at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Improved demand from refiners for export strengthened this market

Oils, Fats and Waxes

and prices advanced fractionally. Crude was sold in a good volume at 12⅞c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, October-December. January-March was quoted at 12¾c., same basis. Refined salad was higher at 15⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Disappearance of crude soybean oil in September was indicated at 3,934 tankcars, compared with 4,493 (revised) in August and 3,514, September last year. Total for the season (October, 1955—September, 1956) reached a record of 51,868 tankcars against 44,599 for the 1954-55 season. Visible oil supply was estimated at 6,022 tankcars end of September against 5,441 (revised) a year ago.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures (new contract) in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, October 26, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per pound—		
Mar.	61	12.76	12.45	12.45@12.48
May	27	12.78	12.48	12.45@12.48
July	6	12.73	12.40	12.30@12.38

Total sales, 94 contracts.

Soybeans crush in September was indicated at 19,877,000 bushels against 21,793,000 in August. Crushing for this season (October-September 1956) amounted to 283,183,000 bushels, compared with 249,002,000 during the 1954-55 season.

Tung—Trading was reported slow. Tankcars were offered at 22¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 16c. to 16½c., spot as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans — Replacements were stronger, with sales reported up to $165 per f.o.b. Brazilian port. Offers were scarce and with sellers holding for $10 to $15 per ton more.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	1,016,400	912,000
Previous week	762,000	5,098,000
Corresponding week, 1955—	102,000	1,434,000
Total this year	37,355,010	65,109,000
Corresponding period, 1955	65,227,910	36,609,000

Cocoa Butter—This market was strong and higher. Stocks on spot were quoted at 54c. to 57c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Copra—Shipments were firmer and advanced to $153 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Trading was spotty last week. Prices were unchanged and well held. Yellow grease was maintained at 6⅝ to 6¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and choice white all hog, 8¼c. to 8⅜c., same basis.

Lard—Futures were easier and declined fractionally. Cash lard was quoted at 11.55c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—This market was stronger due to reduced stocks. Extra was raised to 18½c. to 18¾c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine also was scarce and higher at 14c. to 14½c. per pound, same basis.

Tallow—Firm tone featured this market. Prices were maintained for all grades. Offers also were limited. Bleached fancy was sold at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered for domestic delivery and 7⅞c. for export. Extra was quoted at 7⅝c. to 7¾c; special, 7⅛c. to 7¼c. and No. 1, 6⅝c. to 6¾c., same basis. Fancy was firm and held at 9½c., drums, f.a.s. Edible tallow also was scarcer and advanced to 13c. to 13½c., tankcars, delivered as to seller.

Tallow Futures

Sales and prices of bleachable tallow futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, October 26, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per pound—		
Dec.	2	7.85	7.85	7.85@7.90
Jan.	4	7.85	7.85	7.80@7.85

Total sales, 6 contracts.

Soybean Crush: September

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during September and August, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Soybeans

	Sept.	Aug.
	Tons	
Receipts	841,261	230,781
Crushed	596,305	653,796
Stocks	615,746	370,790

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	221,302,000	249,027,000
Stocks	91,937,000	87,281,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	459,514	513,028
Stocks	111,263	145,788

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Saponification Value	198 – 203
Acid Value	197 – 202
% F.F.A. as Oleic Acid	99 min.
Iodine Value (WIJS)	96 max.
Refractive Index 50°C. (Average)	1.4505

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Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand was active. Mills were in favorable position due to light inventory. Meal, forty-one percent, was held at $60 per ton sacked South Carolina and Georgia points; Alabama $57.50, and $57.50, Memphis.

Linseed Meal—Trading reported slow. Prices unsettled.

Minneapolis.—Weakness continued to prevail in linseed meal market. Factors in dullness were good weather and cheaper soybean meal. Demand for nearby shipments picked up slightly at the lower levels and scattered deferred delivery orders were uncovered. Extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted at $50 to $50.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for October forward shipment. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein, held at $61.50 for December forward.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	15,840,000	17,700,000
Since Sept. 1	111,480,000	142,801,000

Soybean Meal—Trading continued fairly active. Forty-four percent, unrestricted meal was quoted at $45 per ton Decatur, October, December; $45.50 January, March; and April-September at $1 higher. Mississippi Valley production was not moving in volume and maintained at $48 f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points for nearby shipments.

Waxes

Trading in carnauba grades continued restricted to actual needs. Prices were unchanged and steady locally, and reflected the firmness of replacements. Crude beeswax continued scarce for shipment and market was merely nominal. Refined beeswax were unchanged and firm for all grades. Montan wax was stronger. Stocks of Bohemian and German continued limited and prices were from 3c. to 5c. per pound higher, depending upon seller and quality. Candelilla wax also was in small supply and firmly held. Offers from Mexico continued scarce and quoted above spot quotations. Japan wax was scarce and strong. Offers from Japan were reported practically nil.

Crude Montan Wax Plant Erected in West Germany

Farbwerke Hoechst AG., producer of the former I. G. waxes, presently known as "Gersthofen" waxes, has expanded its operations and built a new plant in the vicinty of Kassel, West Germany, for the production of crude montan wax.

These waxes, which in 1957 will be sold as "Hoechst" waxes, are derived from crude montan wax and until now the source of supply of this material was Eastern Germany.

Now West German brown coal, which is of the same chemical composition as the East German brown coal and which is in abundant supply, will be processed in Hoechst's new factory near Kassel.

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Coatings Materials

In the absence of aggressive buying interest, prices of bleached shellac dropped 2 cents per pound below previous listings. This shift brought prices of bonedry to 54-56 cents per pound and refined to 64-66 cents per pound. The ranges represent differences in the type of container and in the amount ordered. While orange shellac also encountered milder demand, quotations were maintained at former listings of 49 cents per pound for lemon No. 1, 47 cents per pound for No. 2, and 46 cents per pound for superfine.

Aside from this revision the entire list of coatings materials was unchanged in price. One producer however has announced that effective November 19, it will advance madder lake concentrate from its current level of $2.75 per pound to $3.10 per pound. Other producers in the field are expected to follow suit in view of increases in the cost of basic materials.

Figures released by the Bureau of the Census indicated advanced production in August of all chrome colors with the exception of zinc yellow. Output of this material declined from 644 short tons in July to 443 short tons in August while production of other chrome colors in August was nearly double what it had been the previous month.

The price of copper metal broke 4 cents per pound late last week following a spell of sluggish demand. This made it virtually certain that oxides would be revised downward proportionally. But by week's end, producers had not yet taken final action.

The pace of business in lead and zinc pigments has settled down to a routine rate. Producers said that from now until the end of the year, the market is likely to feature short term requirements, since consumers will try to keep their inventories light as the end of the year approaches. The basic metals of these pigments held steady last week at relatively long established price levels.

The price of casein has continued to weather low buying interest. At least one dealer here feels that the price may manage to hold at the current level, while the sentiment among consumers is that quotations will weaken under the pressure of heavy supplies. Presumably it is this sentiment which accounts for the lag in buying interest.

Prime Pigments

Chrome Colors—Production of chrome green (chrome yellow and iron blue) advanced to 512 short tons in August from 299 short tons the previous month, according to the monthly report by the Bureau of the Census. Chrome oxide green production increased to 748 short tons from 338 short tons in July. Chrome yellow and orange output in August was 2,198 short tons, a sizable increase over the 1,420 short tons recorded the previous month. Molybdate chrome orange production was 600 short tons, as compared with 274 short tons in July, while zinc yellow was the only material showing a decline in output. 443 short tons were produced in August, as against 644 short tons in July.

Lakes and Toners—Effective November 19, a major manufacturer will advance madder lake concentrate from the current price of $2.75 per pound to $3.10 per pound. The advance will reflect increases in the cost of basic materials and operations.

Lead Pigments—The pace of business has slowed down to a routine rate, producers here reported. From now until the end of the year, it is expected that the market will feature short term requirements as consumers will try to avoid accumulating heavy inventories before the end of the year. Prices which have been in effect since the second quarter were still holding steady last week.

Zinc Pigments—Seasonally normal demand was reported last week. The market has tapered off somewhat, producers said, and is now settling down to a routine level. As in the case of lead oxides, it is expected that during the remainder of the year buying interest will emphasize prompt needs to avoid heavy inventories. In the absence of any price movement in the primary metal, zinc oxide quotations have been held uniformly steady. Supplies were reported to be amply available for all consumer needs.

PriceTrends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
Shellac, bleached, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Oct. 28, 1955
100.29	100.30	100.14	97.46

For Current Prices see Page 9

Lacquer Materials

Adipates—Demand for these plasticizers is generally matching seasonal expectations and for a few manufacturers it is running slightly higher. Production of new models in the automobile industry has been the most stimulating factor in the market. This in turn has boosted related industries, such as covering for seat cushions. Plastics in general are said to be providing good outlets, while sales to the rubber industry are about fair. Prices are steady and supplies adequate.

Phthalates—Buying interest varying between normal and brisk was reported. Demand in rubber outlets was only fair, but automobile and paint makers were taking seasonally good quantities. Prices were quotably unchanged. Octyl phthalates were held steady at recently reduced prices while diethyl and dimethyl were unmoved at advanced levels. All varieties were amply available and some were a bit on the long side.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—When all factors are taken into consideration the outlook for asbestos is good, although a few soft spots may be anticipated, producers said last week. The most gratifying news is found in construction figures, which reveal an eight percent advance over the previous record breaking year in the cumulative total of contract awards for future construction. The August total was nine percent ahead of the corresponding month of 1955. Improvement is evident in asbestos textiles, and sales of brake lining should remain at a high level. Producers expect paper sales to be average, but see a difficult time ahead for high pressure insulation because of excessive production and as a result, rugged competition for markets.

Barytes—Recently advanced prices have been firmly maintained. The market has been characterized by a seasonally moderate rate of business. Supplies were said to be in balance with current demand.

Natural Resins

Gum—Business volume continued moderate and was restricted to immediate requirements. A number of price revisions will be put into effect today by a dealer here. Most of them are fractional, and as they move in both directions, no particular trend is revealed. By and large they reflect incidental shifts in the supply and demand ratios of the various grades of gum. Dealers expect the market to remain routine and normal in the weeks immediately ahead.

Shellac—In the absence of aggressive consuming interest quotations on bleached shellac settled 2c. per pound below previous listings. The new prices are 54c. to 56c. per pound for bonedry, depending on type of container and quantity; and 64c. to 66c. per pound for refined. Quotations on orange shellac withstood a retreat in demand, and at the end of the week were unchanged at 49c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 47c. per pound for No. 2, and 46c. per pound for superfine.

Miscellaneous

Casein—For several weeks the price of Argentine material has been weathering a relatively low level of buying interest. There appears to be little doubt in the trade that the current Argentine yield is exceptionally large, but at least one dealer is skeptical about whether this will

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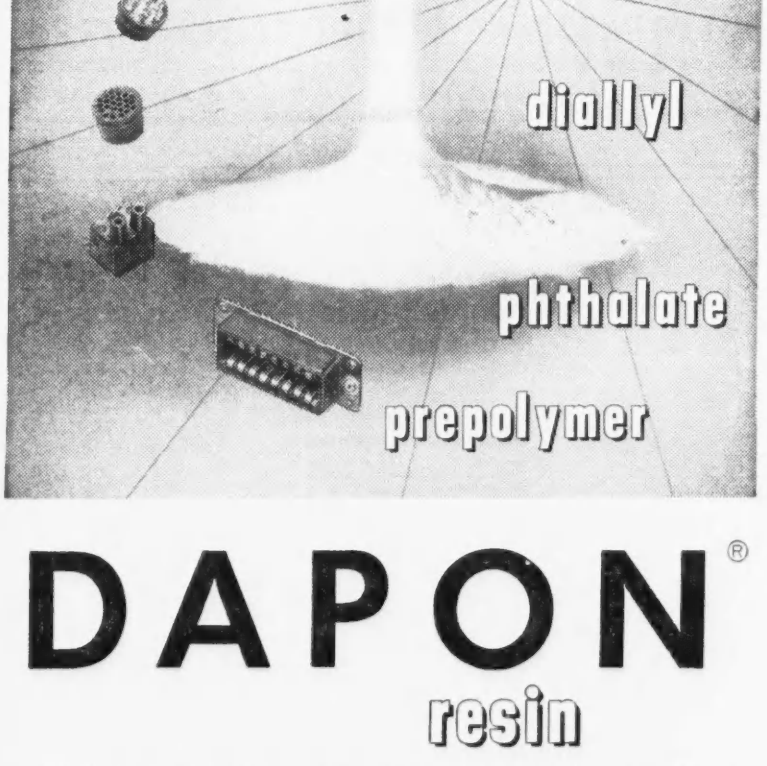

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NITRO, WEST VIRGINIA
Department 32

Coatings Materials

bring prices down. Among consumers the sentiment seems to be that quotations will weaken under the pressure of heavy supplies, and presumably the current lack of interest stems from this belief.

Naval Stores

Production of gum naval stores in September was 15,130 barrels of turpentine and 44,550 drums of rosin, according to a report of the Department of Agriculture. Production during the first six months of the crop year was five percent less than during the corresponding period of last year. As compared with September of last year, steam distilled turpentine production was down 1,410 barrels, while sulfate was up 540 barrels. Virtually no crude sulfate turpentine was burned in August or September.

Rosin, Gum

	Fri. Oct. 19	Mon. Oct. 22	Tues. Oct. 23	Wed. Oct. 24	Thur. Oct. 25
Drums—					
	(USDA, per 100 lbs.)				
K	$8.25	...	...	...	...
M	8.25	...	...	$8.20	...
N	...	...	...	8.20	$8.46
WG	...	...	...	8.50	...
WW	8.74	$8.89	$8.80	8.75	8.75
Bags—					
K	...	...	...	8.25	...
M	...	...	8.10½	8.14	...
N	...	...	...	...	8.20

Tankcars (for week ended Oct. 19)—
WW, $8.35; WG, $7.88; M or better, $7.75; K or better, $7.97

Sales, USDA
363* 388* 360* 1,390* 652*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $9.40; WG, $9.55; WW, $9.65

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.537§	.555	.5575	...	.556§
Sales	20,000¶	8,000¶	6,000¶	...	12,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal., 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l., 75.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.

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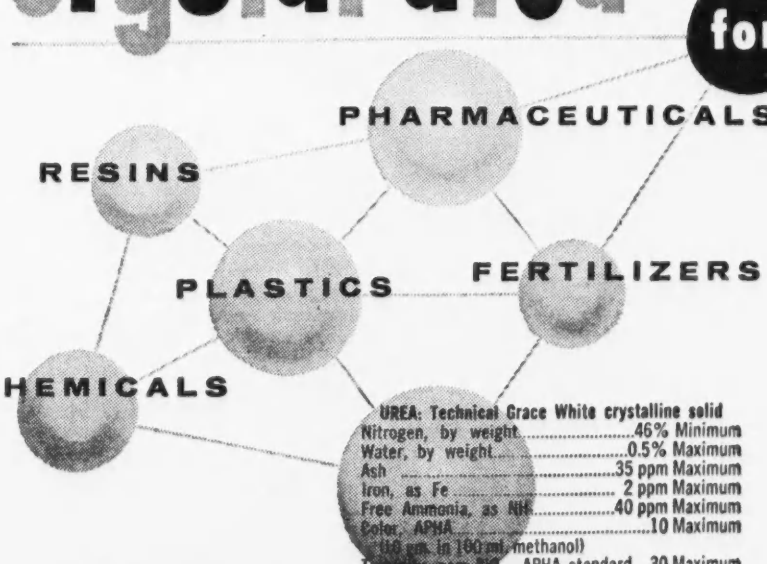

UREA: Technical Grace White crystalline solid

Nitrogen, by weight	46% Minimum
Water, by weight	0.5% Maximum
Ash	35 ppm Maximum
Iron, as Fe	2 ppm Maximum
Free Ammonia, as NH	40 ppm Maximum
Color, APHA	10 Maximum
(10 gm. in 100 ml. methanol)	
Turbidity, ppm SiO.—APHA standard	30 Maximum
(50 gm. in 100 ml. water)	
ph (10% aqueous solution at 20° C.)	7.0 to 9.8

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FPVPC Convention Report

Paint Federation Installs Glaser as President

—*Continued from page 5*

back to at least 1678, he reported, but its effect in paint films was recognized and worked on beginning around 1923. Work under way, he added, shows that vortex action can and frequently does, but not always, affect durability.

While solvent balance and control appears to be the controlling factor in the solution of this problem, Mr. Van Loo stated, surface tension reducing agents are an aid to the problem. Much remains

Maurice Van Loo

to be learned, he said, about additives which directly affect vortex action.

For each pigment binder system, the Mattiello lecturer went on, there appears to be a physical transition point at which appearance and behavior characteristics of paint films undergo a considerable change. This transition point represents a critical pigment volume concentration, for each pigment binder combination.

Critical pigment volume, the speaker explained, is a function of the degree of dispersion. A highly dispersed system has a high CPVC. A poorly dispersed system has a low CPVC. That is, when compared with the fundamental packing characteristics of the pigment.

Accordingly, Mr. Van Loo said, critical pigment volume concentration is determined by the packing characteristics of the pigment and the dispersive capacity of the binder. CPVC was defined as that point in a pigment/vehicle system at which just enough binder is available to fill completely the voids which are left between the pigment particles in the film after the thinners have volatilized.

In this concept, it was pointed out, the bond portion of the vehicle is considered as consisting of an envelope of molecules adsorbed by strong physico-chemical forces on the surface of the pigment particles. The bound portion of the vehicle, therefore, is identified physically with the pigment, it was said.

The free binder, the speaker continued, is now divided into two portions—that required to fill the interstices between the pigment particles of the CPVC packing and that in excess of this quantity up to the formulated pigment volume concentration.

Some further work was done on the basic problems involved with the possibility of determining the durability characteristics of a vehicle or paint system based on its ultraviolet absorption characteristics, Mr. Van Loo reported.

Factor in Film Breakdown

He called attention to the fact that it has been long known that the absorption of ultraviolet energy by a paint film results in photochemical reactions which lead to film breakdown.

Dr. James S. Long, it was noted, in 1946 presented the concept that durability could be predicted by ultraviolet spectrophotometry. He reasoned that the higher the ultraviolet transmission of the film, the less would be the energy absorbed by the film to cause its deterioration. If durability could be determined from ultraviolet spectra, the time required to develop and evaluate a satisfactory coating would be shortened considerably.

Considerable experimental work was done on various factors and methods of testing working with various oils and vehicles, Mr. Van Loo said. Data so far indicate, he reported, that the amount of light between 300 and 400 mu that is absorbed by a given amount of vehicle is not necessarily a measure of the exterior durability of the vehicle.

However, he said, when the ultraviolet absorption characteristics of similar types of vehicles are compared, some correlation between exterior durability and ultraviolet absorption usually exists. There are other important factors, in addition to ultraviolet absorption, which directly affect exterior durability characteristics, he added.

Basic Research on Adhesion

Dr. Long, who heads up the federation research program at the university level, discussed the first year's work in fundamental research on the subject of adhesion. This first year, he said, was taken up mostly with the elimination of wrong ideas and approaches to the study. Out of the study it was hoped in another year to be able definitely to say just what adhesion is.

Monomolecular films have been studied using the Langmuir balance. With the use of this balance, the effect of different groups such as the hydroxyl, etc., were being observed in various compounds spread upon water in a monomolecular film.

At this point, Dr. Long said, we do not know just what adhesion is. It could be Van der Waals force, but Dr. Long thought that it was more likely the effect of the sharing of an electron pair between the surface and the material on the surface.

Pointing out the importance of adhesion, Dr. Long said that he has long felt that the pimpling and blistering of metal protective finishes could not occur if the force of adhesion between the metal and the finish was strong enough.

This feeling was partially confirmed in research work using vehicles such as linseed oil, phenolic varnish, and epoxy resins in a zinc dust paint system, on panels fixed on the bottom of a barge type arrangement in pure lake water. The greater adhesion characteristics of the epoxy resin vehicle resisted the pimple and blister formation at the end of a year, whereas the other finishes had failed.

The need for recruiting more and more technical men and women to insure continued progress in the paint, varnish and lacquer industry was stressed by Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Commending the federation's sponsorship of various educational courses and yearly scholarship and research awards, Mr. Battley offered the following three-point suggestion for the discovery of potential scientists:

1. An early, systematic and thorough screening of all our young people in grade schools to locate potential creative talent.

2. Employ sufficient, competent and dedicated instructors at much better salaries to afford every qualified young man and woman the opportunity to develop their potential capabilities.

3. Support adequate school and college technical and laboratory facilities for this purpose.

Chemical Resistant Coatings

At a panel discussion on chemical resistant coatings, various claims were made for vinyl coatings, chlorinated rubber finishes, "Pliolite S-5" finishes and the catalyzed epoxy coatings.

Good chemical resistance was said to be obtainable in chlorinated rubber-alkyd resin combinations, but care was necessary in formulation since a too high alkyd

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SAN FRANCISCO — E. M. Walls
SEATTLE — Great Western Chem. Co.
TAMPA, FLORIDA — A. J. Passonno Company
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FPVPC Convention Report

RETIRING PRESIDENT: Clyde L. Smith of Vi-Cly Industries, Inc., Los Angeles, who stepped down last week as president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs.

content will be attacked by the alkalinity of the rusted metal surface.

Where good surface preparation cannot be had, it was felt that chlorinated rubber finishes were best to use. Film build-up to a minimum thickness of five mils was said to be necessary for good metal protection. Vinyls have excellent resistance to acids, alkalies, water and abrasion, but good surface preparation is necessary for best performance.

"Pliolite" coatings were said to offer easier application, cheaper formulation, and be tolerant of lower cost solvents. When using epoxy resins, the catalyzed type should be used on areas of bad exposure, and the esterified types on the areas which are not so bad. Epoxy resins offer better build per coat.

At a panel on blister-proof paints, it was established that there is no such thing as a blister-proof paint. It was maintained that such paints have only varying degrees of blister resistance.

Getting Blister Resistance

There are two ways of getting blister resistance into a point: One is to make the paint with an impervious vehicle having excellent adhesion, and formulate it so that it will not be porous and have low permeability. Such a paint could be used on new wood, with apparent success, but would not allow the interior moisture to escape, and the wood would rot.

The other method is to so formulate the paint that it is quite porous and provides ample means of moisture vapor escape so that the wood will not rot, and so that excess moisture can get out without pushing off the paint film.

Beyond these fundamental factors, however, there are mechanical factors which must be built into the paint film. A vehicle should be used which has superior adhesive strength and does not hydrolyze and swell under moisture exposure, thus weakening the adhesive bond. Water sensitive and soap forming pigments should not be used, and the film should provide avenues of moisture vapor escape.

Raw Material Developments Noted

The federation's materials committee, under the chairmanship of Thomas P. Moran of National Chemical & Manufacturing Company, Chicago, a member of the Chicago Club, reported the introduction or commercial development of the following raw materials:

Resins

"G-E 7338 Glyptal"—General Electric Company's chemical materials department. Alkyd resin solution.

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FPVPC PRESIDENT ELECT: Joseph W. Tomecko of Canadian Industries, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, who was chosen president-elect of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs.

Company's chemical materials department. Alkyd resin solution.

"GE-7435 Glyptal" — General Electric Company's chemical materials department. Alkyd resin solution.

"Plaskon 3240"—Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Alkyd coating resin.

"Plaskon 3803"—Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Vinyl toluene-alkyd copolymer.

"Piccotex 100" — Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation. Hydrocarbon resin.

"Piccoflex 100-A"—Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation. Hydrocarbon resin.

"A 86 (BV-65)"—Basic Varnish & Research Corporation, subsidiary of U. S. Coatings Company. A pure drying alkyd.

"A 73"—Basic Varnish & Research Corporation, subsidiary of U. S. Coatings Company. A pure drying alkyd.

"A-374-A (BV-70)"—Basic Varnish & Research Corporation, subsidiary of U. S. Coatings Company. A pure drying alkyd.

"A 532 (BV 80)"—Basic Varnish & Research Corporation, subsidiary of U. S. Coatings Company. A pure drying alkyd.

"A 35"—Basic Varnish & Research Corporation, subsidiary of U. S. Coatings Company. A pure drying alkyd.

"A-700 (BV 30)"—Basic Varnish & Research Corporation, subsidiary of U. S. Coatings Company. A pure drying alkyd.

"A-800 (BV 40)"—Basic Varnish & Research Corporation, subsidiary of U. S. Coatings Company. A pure drying alkyd.

"A-47—60% (BV60)"—Basic Varnish & Research Corporation, subsidiary of U. S. Coatings Company. A pure drying alkyd —long oil.

"Exon 470"—Chemical Sales Division, Firestone Plastics Company.

"Exon 471"—Chemical Sales Division, Firestone Plastics Company.

"Marvinol VR-10"—Naugatuck Chemical, division of United States Rubber Company. Vinyl resin.

"Marvinol VR-12" — Naugatuck Chemical, division of United States Rubber Company. Vinyl resin.

"Marvinol VR-23" — Naugatuck Chemical, division of United States Rubber Company. Vinyl resin.

"3555-60 Super-Beckamine" — Reichhold Chemicals, Inc. Melamine-formaldehyde resin.

"Rezyl Resin 425-18"—American Cyanamid Company. An oil modified alkyd resin for flat enamels.

Additives

"Viscotrol-A"—Ferro Chemical Corporation. Thickening agent, thixotropic.

"Alkydol S-2209" — Alkydol Laboratories, Inc. Viscosity improver.

"Syloid 162"—Davison Chemical Company. Flatting agent.

"Syloid 244"—Davison Chemical Company. Flatting agent.

"Syloid 308"—Davison Chemical Company. Flatting agent.

"Syloid AL-1"—Davison Chemical Company. Absorbent.

"Puratized OL-28"—Gallowhur Chemical Corporation. Algaecide, fungicide, mildewcide.

"Puratized SC-330"—Gallowhur Chemical Corporation. Algaecide, fungicide, mildewcide.

"Silene EF, Hi-Sil 233, Hi-Sil X303"—Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation. Thickening agents and viscosity improvers.

"Hi-Sil 233, Hi-Sil X303"—Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation. Flatting agents.

"Silene EF and Silene JA"—Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation. Stabilizers for vinyl products.

"Silene EF, Hi-Sil 233, Hi-Sil X303"—Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation. Anti-caking aids.

"Ester 113"—Baker Castor Oil Company. Viscosity improver.

"Lithium Ricinoleate" — Baker Castor Oil Company. Catalyst (alcoholysis).

"M-P-A"—Baker Castor Oil Company. Anti-flooding agent, suspension agent, thickening agent, viscosity improver.

"Catalin Antioxidant AC-1" — Catalin Corporation of America. Antioxidant.

"Nilskin No. 2"—Naftone Inc. Anti-skinning agent.

"Duponol" G fatty alcohol amine sulfate—E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., organic chemicals department, dyes and chemicals division. Antistatic agent.

"BL-353"—E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., explosives department. Blowing agent.

"Zelec" NK non-durable antistatic agent —E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., organic chemicals department, dyes and chemical division. Antistatic agent.

"Duponol" ME dry surface active agent —E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., organic chemicals department, dyes and chemical division. Emulsifier.

"Aquarex D, L, MDL, ME, NS, SMO"—E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., organic chemicals department, elastomers division. Dispersing agents, emulsifiers and surfactants.

"Duponol" WAQ surface active agent—E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., organic chemicals department, dyes and chemicals division. Emulsifier.

"Alkanol" HC surface active agent—E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., organic chemicals department, dyes and chemicals division. Surfactant.

"Freon-12"—E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Kinetic chemicals department. Propellant.

"Unicel ND"—E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., explosives department. Blowing agent.

Toluene sulfonic acid (high para)—Hydrocarbon Chemicals, Inc. Catalyst, polymerization, esterification condensation, alcoholysis.

Para-toluene sulfonic acid-monohydrate —Hydrocarbon Chemicals, Inc. Catalyst, polymerization, esterification condensation, alcoholysis.

"Trem 110"—Griffin Division, Nopco Chemical Company. Dispersing agent.

"Polyco 296-W" — Borden Company, chemical division, Polyco-Monomer department. Emulsion polymer.

"Aquasperse 30" — Borden Company, chemical division. Dispersing and wetting agent.

"Ferro Lead Tallate 24%" — Ferro Chemical Corporation. Drier.

"Claremont's Dispersed Flatting Agents"—Claremont Pigment Dispersion Corporation. Flatting agents.

"Tris(2-chloroethyl) Phosphite" — Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation. Fireproofing, flame.

Tri-isooctyl phosphite — Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation. Stabilizer.

2-Ethylhexyl octylphenyl phosphite—Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation. Stabilizer, GR-S.

"Velsicol X-30 Resin"—Velsicol Chemi-

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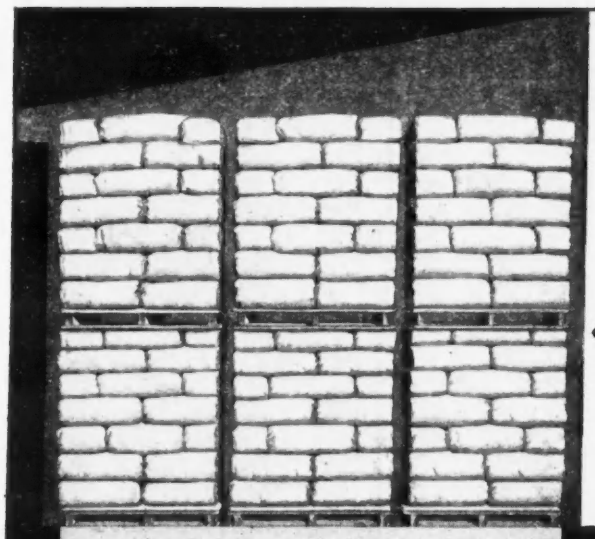

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FPVPC Convention Report

FEDERATION'S TREASURER: Howard G. Sholl of the C. M. Athey Company, Baltimore, Md., who was re-elected treasurer of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs.

cal Corporation. Water proofing, water-repellent.

Dichloromaleic anhydride — Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation. Curing agent.

"Nuostabe Cadmium V-122"—Nuodex Products Company. Stabilizer.

"Nuostabe Barium-Zinc V-12"—Nuodex Products Company. Stabilizer.

"Nuostabe Bacad V-130"—Nuodex Products Company. Stabilizer.

"Nuostabe Bacad V-131"—Nuodex Products Company. Stabilizer.

"Nuostabe Bacad V-132"—Nuodex Products Company. Stabilizer.

"Nuostabe Chelator V-141"—Nuodex Products Company. Stabilizer.

"Nuostabe Zinc V-152"—Nuodex Products Company. Stabilizer.

"Nuostabe Strontium Zinc V-171"—Nuodex Products Company. Stabilizer.

"Nuostabe Organo Tin V-183"—Nuodex Products Company. Stabilizer.

"Compound N-521 (Provisional)" — Stauffer Chemical Company, commercial development department. Algaecide, fungicide, mildewcide.

Methyl linoleate and bleached methyl linoleate—Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation.

African Wood Oil—Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation.

"Super-Amides"—Onyx Oil & Chemical Company. Surfactant, nonionic.

Stearyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride—Onyx Oil & Chemical Company. Surfactant, cationic.

"Kessco X-168, X-169, X-170"—Kessler Chemical Company. Suspension agent, thickening agent, antistatic agent, dispersing agent, emulsifier, corrosion inhibitor, cationic surfactant.

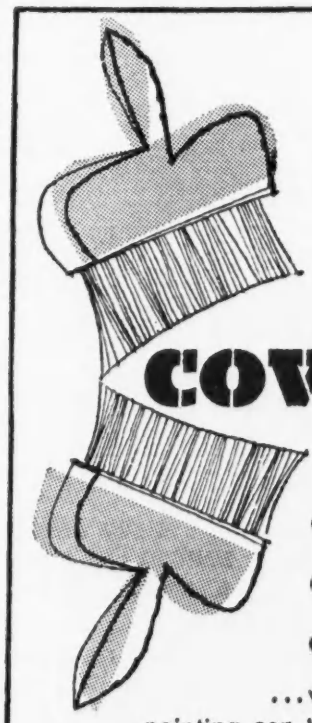
"Kessco X-188" — Kessler Chemical Company. Suspension agent, thickening agent, emulsifier.

m-Nitrobenzaldehyde — National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Anticorrosion agent.

"Antioxidant D"—National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Antiskinning agent.

Diazoaminobenzene (1,3-diphenyl triazine)—National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Blowing agent.

"Nacconate 80"—National Aniline Di-



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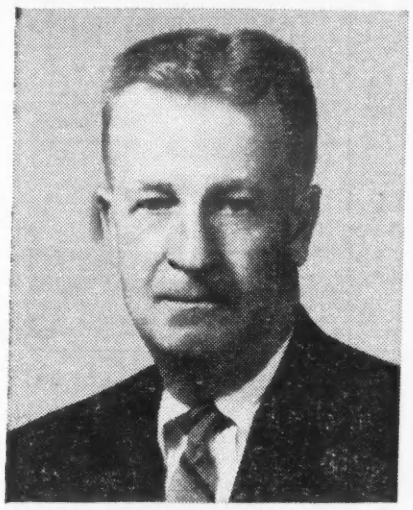

RENAMED SECRETARY: C. Homer Flynn, who was re-elected executive secretary of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs.

vision, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Blowing agent.

Dodecenylsuccinic anhydride—National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Catalyst (polymerization).

Hexahydrophthalic anhydride—National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Catalyst (polymerization).

Tetrohydrophthalic anhydride—National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Catalyst (polymerization).

m-Phenylenediamine—National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Catalyst (polymerization).

"Nacconate 65"—National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Polymerization agent.

"Nacconate 100"—National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Polymerization agent.

"Methyl Nadic Anhydride" — National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Catalyst (polymerization).

"Nadic Anhydride"—National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation Catalyst (polymerization).

"Nacconate 200"—National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Polymerization agent.

"Nacconate 300"—National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Polymerization agent.

"Nacconate 310"—National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Polymerization agent.

"Nacconol DBX"—National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Wetting and dispersing agent.

"Nacconal SL"—National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Emulsifier.

"24% Lead Dryall"—Chase Chemical Corporation. Drier.

"10% Zinc Naphthenate"—Chase Chemical Corporation. Drier.

"6% Iron Naphthenate"—Chase Chemical Corporation. Drier.

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"M&T Flame Retarder"—Metal & Thermit Corporation. Fireproofing, flame.

"Thermolite 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 31, 99"—Metal & Thermit Corporation. Stabilizers (vinyls, heat, light).

Solvents and Plasticizers

"Nadone"—National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Cyclohexanone.

"Amsco LEP Solvent (W-1)"—American Mineral Spirits Company.

"Estynox 300"—Baker Castor Oil Company. Plasticizer.

"Estynox 308"—Baker Castor Oil Company. Plasticizer.

"Paricin 8"—Baker Castor Oil Company.

Ethyl amyl ketone—Shell Chemical Corporation.

"CP 1226 Dioctyl Phthalate"—Sherwin-Williams Company. Plasticizer.

"CP 907 Dibutyl Phthalate"—Sherwin-Williams Company. Plasticizer.

"CP 1244 Di-Iso-Octyl Phthalate"—Sherwin-Williams Company. Plasticizer.

"Dyal XLP-115" — Sherwin-Willaims Company. Lacquer modifying resin.

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"Dyal XLP-5"—Sherwin-Williams Company. Alkyd lacquer plasticizer.

Colored Pigments

Strontium chromate—Mineral Pigments Corporation.

Jet milled chromium oxides—Mineral Pigments Corporation.

"Cyan Green Toner 15-3100"—American Cyanamid Company. Chlorinated copper phthalocyanine green toner.

"Bonadur Red 20-6440"—American Cyanamid Company. High strength, bright, medium shade bluish red.

"Benzidine Yellow Toner T 45-2460"—American Cyanamid Company.

"Fastolux Green 64 T 27"—Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation. Phthalocyanine green toner.

"Fastolux Green 64 T 29"—Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation. Phthalocyanine green toner.

"Fastolux Green 64-8500"—Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation. Resinated phthalocyanine green, blue shade.

"Fastolux Green 64-8750"—Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation. Resinated phthalocyanine green, yellow shade.

"Montclair Red 35-7700"—Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation. Naphthol red toner, blue shade.

"Piper Red 37 T 58"—Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation. Pyrazolone red.

"Permanent Yellow 72 T 20"—Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation. Hansa yellow toner.

"Radiant Yellow 73 T 33"—Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation. AAOT benzidine yellow toner.

"Permanent Orange 76 T 15"—Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation. Dinitraniline orange toner.

"Fastolux Blue Paste P48-7500"—Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation. Twenty percent dispersion, non-crystallizing and non-flocculating, phthalocyanine blue in universal alkyd.

"Fastolux Green Paste P64-7600"—Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation. Twenty-five percent dispersion phthalocyanine green in universal alkyd.

"Toluidine Dispersion W16-103"—Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation. Stir-in aqueous dispersion (non-ionic type).

"Fastolux Blue Dispersion W48-139"—Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation. Phthalocyanine blue.

"Richmond Green Dispersion W64-115"—Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation. Pigment green B, stir-in aqueous dispersion (non-ionic type).

"Permanent Yellow Dispersion W72-101" — Ansbacher - Siegle Corporation. Hansa yellow G, stir-in aqueous dispersion (non-ionic type).

"Hansa Yellow Dispersion W73-100"—Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation. Hansa yellow 10 G, stir-in aqueous dispersion (non-ionic type).

"Pyrazolone Red 903"—Fine Colors Company.

"Fast Red 3462"—Fine Colors Company.

"Fast Orange 3449"—Fine Colors Company. Dianisidine type.

"Permanent Red RA Powder"—General Dyestuff Company. Azo type.

"Hudson Red Light"—General Dyestuff Company. BON red.

"Helio Fast Red FBBV"—General Dyestuff Company. Anthraquinone type.

"Helio Brilliant Orange RKV"—General Dyestuff Company. Anthraquinone type.

"Resoform Brilliant Orange GRLP"—General Dyestuff Company. Vat type.

"Permanent Violet RL Extra Powder"—General Dyestuff Company, Carbazole type.

"Heliogen Blue BNFMP"—General Dyestuff Company. Resinated non-crystallizing, non-flocculating phthalocyanine type.

"Heliogen Blue BRR"—General Dyestuff Company. Full strength toner.

"Monarch Blue X-2658" — Imperial Paper & Color Corporation. Phthalocyanine blue B.

"Mercadium Maroon X-2672"—Imperial Paper & Color Corporation.

"Mercadium Red Light X-2728"—Imperial Paper & Color Corporation. Concentrated cadmium mercury red.

"Mercadium Red Medium X-2730"—Imperial Paper & Color Corporation. Concentrated.

"Monofast Green Toner B-1581"—H. Kohnstamm & Co. Resinated phthalocyanine green.

"Sun Blaze Red B-1516"—H. Kohnstamm & Co. Parachlor orthonitranilinebeta naphthol red toner.

"Polaris Red CP-1285"—Sherwin-Williams Company. BON red.

"Solfast Red CP-1296"—Sherwin-Williams Company. BON red.

"Molybdate Orange FL-433"—Sherwin-Williams Company.

Emulsion Polymers.

"Cal-vyn CM3"—Calvert-Mount Winans Company. Emulsion polymer.

Vinyl acetate monomer—Air Reduction Chemical Company. Monomer.

"Gen-Flo 62"—General Tire & Rubber Company, chemical division. New emulsion polymers and copolymers.

"Everflex H"—Dewey & Almy Chemical Company. Emulsion vehicle.

Ethyl cellulose—Hercules Powder Company. Cellulose derivative.

"RS Nitrocellulose"—Hercules Powder Company. Cellulose derivative.

"Norvan—PR-10"—R. T. Vanderbilt Company. A polyvinyl acetate water emulsion.

"Norvan — PR-20"—R. T. Vanderbilt Company. A polyvinyl acetate water emulsion.

"Norvan — PR-30"—R. T. Vanderbilt Company. A polyvinyl acetate water emulsion.

"Resyn — 12-K-55" — National Starch Products. An internally plasticized polyvinyl acetate copolymer water or alkyd dispersed.

"Wicaset 485"—Wica Chemicals, Inc. A thermoplastic resin emulsion.

"Wicaset S-55"—Wica Chemicals, Inc. A 55 percent solids polyvinyl acetate emulsion.

FPVPC Convention Report

"Wicaset 485-S"—Wica Chemicals, Inc. A thermoplastic polymer.

"Wicaset 462"—Wica Chemicals, Inc. A 55 percent solids polyvinyl acetate emulsion.

"Wicaset 417"—Wica Chemicals, Inc. A 40 percent solids copolymer emulsion of vinyl acetate.

"AC Polyethylene 629"—Semet Solvay Petro-Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. A white wax-like polymer.

"AC Polyethylene 729"—Semet Solvay Petro-Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. A polyethylene polymer.

"Piccopale A-1 Emulsion"—Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation. An emulsion of 100 percent polymerized petroleum hydrocarbon resin.

"Piccopale A-20 Emulsion"—Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation. An emulsion of polymerized petroleum hydrocarbon similar in properties to "Piccopale A-1."

"Piccopale N-2 Emulsion"—Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation. A non-ionic hydrocarbon resin emulsion.

"Piccopale K Emulsion"—Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation. A hydrocarbon emulsion made with fixed alkali type soya.

"Piccopale N-3 Emulsion"—Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation. Hydrocarbon resin emulsion.

"Piccopale XC-1 Emulsion"—Pennsyl-

—Continued on page 71

The technical papers presented by affiliated clubs at last week's federation convention will appear in the November 19th OPD, in conjunction with this paper's special report on the annual meeting of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in Los Angeles.

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1—Robinson 304 S.S. jacketed Powder Mixer 4'x7'6".
3—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH, #1SH, Bantam.
9—Jeffrey Hammermills 24"x20", 20"x12", 15"x18" NEW.
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2—Feinc 3'x1' Rotary Vacuum Filters 316 S.S.
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1—Oliver 5'3"x8' steel rotary vacuum filter totally enclosed.
1—Niagara #230-32 Pressure Filter, 230 sq. ft. 304 S.S.
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4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. & Agit., 35 to 250 gal.

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3—Mikro Pulv. #2-DH; #2-TH; 3-TH.

1—Sturtevant 8x10 Jaw Crusher.

1—Jeffrey 42 x 36 Hammer Mill.

1—Penna. Ring Type Granulator, Trojan K3-24, 40 HP.

4—Pebble Mills: 36" x 48"; 72" x 96".

2—4'6" D x 12' L contin. Pebble Mills.

2—Three Roll Ink Mills: Ross 9"x24", Day 16"x40".

1—St. St. Pug Mill, two 7" dia. x 39" L overlapping chambers, jacketed.

MIXERS—BLENDERS

1—Gemco Stainless Steel Cone Blender, 54" dia., 28 cu. ft. work. cap., steam jktd.

1—Patterson Steel Cone Blender, 5' dia., 40 cu. ft. work. cap.

2—Day 75 gal. Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers.

2—Readco Heavy Duty Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers, 50 gal. work. cap., 30 HP Expl. Pr. Motor. Built 1951-53.

2—W&P Sigma Blade Double Arm Jacketed Mixers, 50 gal. & 100 gal. work. cap.

3—Sprout Waldron Ribbon Mixers, 336 cu. ft. (12,000 lbs.) work. cap.

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7—Side Entering Stainless Steel Mixers, 10 HP to 25 HP.

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3800	Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 10' x 48" Titanite Liners; Complete
3443	International Porc. Lined Pebble Mill; 8' x 8'; 50 HP Gear-Motor
3853 S7	Raymond FLASH DRYING SYSTEM in Type 316 S/S; all accessories
4311	Sharples C27 Super-D-Hydrator Type 316 S/S; 30 HP XPL Motor

Heavy Duty Mixers

Baker Perkins, Size 18; 300 gal. working capacity; Hydr. Tilt.
Baker Perkins, Size 17, 200 gal. working capacity; Power Tilt.
W. & P. Type, Size 15; 100 gal. working capacity; Screw Tilt.
Baker Perkins, Type 316 S/S Cascade Mixer; 625 gal. Charge; Cont.
W. & P. Type Lab., Size 6½" x 5¼" x 5¼"; double Sigma Arms.

Reactors

Heavy Duty Steel Reactor; 600 gal. 5' x 6'; Steam Jacketed; anchor agitator.
Pfaudler Glass Lined; Jkdt. Agitated up to 1,000 gal.
Blaw Knox Stainless; Jktd./Agtd.; 8' x 7'6".
Stainless 5,000 Gal. 10' x 9'6"; agitated 40 HP.

Filter Presses

Shriver 24" in Stainless; 21 chambers; 4 eye.
Shriver 36" Steam Jacketed; C. I. 29 chambers.
Shriver 42' Cast Iron; closed delivery.

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Bagley & Sewall Double Drum Dryer 28" x 60"; 73 sq. ft. surface.
Buflovak Model D Double Drum Dryer; 32" x 72"; complete.
Buflovak 42" x 100" Double Drum Dryer; S.S. Hood; complete accessories.

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1—Link belt roto louvre dryer, model #502-20.

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2—Sparker type 316 stainless steel filters, model 18D6.

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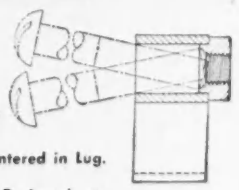

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Coaltar Chemicals Future Seen Dim

—Continued from page 3

furnaces, the entire future of the coaltar business will be in jeopardy."

In his opening remarks, Mr. Kinsella reported that the production of coaltar for the most part has been downward this year. Naphthalene production was estimated at 540 million pounds against 570 million pounds in 1955; phthalic anhydride production at 310 million pounds, as compared with 331 million in 1955; and coaltar distilled at better than 625 million gallons against 679 million gallons last year. Creosote oil production (including solutions) was placed at 120 million gallons as against 130 million last year.

The past year has also been a period, he said, when probably 10 percent of the recovered creosote is being burned and a time when close to 60 million gallons of benzol will be imported. Approximately 10 percent more coaltar pitch will be produced and marketed this year than in 1955, he added, but this expansion is creating marketing problems in other areas because when half the tar is converted to pitch, expanded outlets must be found for the oils which comprise the other 50 percent.

Mr. Kinsella said that one of the chief [illegible] in the phthalic anhydride market has been the 27 percent decline in the automotive market below 1955 levels. Also there have been cutbacks in production of washing machines, dryers, refrigerators, and other big consumers of the chemical.

Alkyd Coatings Under Attack

He reported further that the standard alkyd surface coatings are under competitive attack from many angles, citing one instance of an automobile manufacturer starting experiments this year with acrylic finishes which require no phthalic at all.

He believed that the next five years will bring additional competition to phthalic anhydride, and, with facilities for production increasing, there is every indication that the ratio of profit for the product will diminish unless research brings new products forward fast enough to maintain the high production rates.

"It is needless to point out," he said, that "since phthalic consumes 80 percent of the total naphthalene produced, the health of the coaltar chemicals industry depends upon strong and expanding markets for this product."

Mr. Kinsella noted that as naphthalene production is stepped up, additional supplies of creosote will become available, but added that the current market for creosote is not expanding and tar distillers are burning sizable amounts. He said that when creosote has to be burned as fuel at the current price of fuel oil, it is slightly more economical for the phthalic producer not to recover more naphthalene than the current cresote market will dictate.

He speculated on the possibilities of the phthalic producers turning to petroleum sources for naphthalene unless domestic creosote markets are expanded materially and/or net sales return is improved. If and when petroleum naphthalene comes into the picture, he thought the first inroads would be in the field of refined naphthalene. Refined naphthalene from traditional sources last year amounted to 94 million pounds or 16 percent of all reported United States naphthalene production.

Cross-Ties Overrated

Mr. Kinsella said that too much reliance has been placed upon the cross-tie market by the coaltar and chemical producers. By all normal standards, he said, this market can be expected to contract rather than expand over the next ten years. He did not view this development pessimistically, however. He said that the market for treated lumber in home building is expanding and will more than offset the reduction in the cross-tie market.

Spencer S. Shannon, director of the Office of Minerals Mobilization of the Department of the Interior, spoke on "Some Mobilization Problems of Coal, Coke and Iron Ore." His office is responsible for mobilization supply planning for eighty-five minerals—from aluminum to zirconium—and for the solid fuels.

He said that there has been a marked improvement in national preparedness in minerals since the Cabinet Committee on Minerals Policy reported to the President several years ago, but not all the minerals mobilization problems have been solved by any means.

For those commodities which still have critical supply problems, and where no other solution is possible, concrete plans have been developed for the nation to live within the shortages if war should come in the near future.

He reported that under the defense mobilization program, certificates of necessity have been issued covering coke making facilities, both new and rebuilt, with an annual capacity of 14 million tons with a capital cost of $600 million, and metallurgical coal capacity of 13.5 million tons costing $86 million. Most of the projects have been completed and the remainder are scheduled for completion in the next year or two.

Mr. Shannon reported that when the expansion program was initiated in 1950, one-half of the coke production was supplied by ovens more than thirty years old, and a third from ovens which had been in existence fewer than ten years.

By the end of 1955 only a fifth of the coke-making capacity was from ovens more than thirty years of age, and 42 percent is now being produced by ovens which have been built within the last ten years.

L. C. Campbell, vice-president of Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, paid tribute to the coke and coal chemical industry for its outstanding coal research program, but called for greater research efforts by all coal interests and agencies, especially to insure a continuing adequate supply of the proper type of coal for coke to be used [illegible] in steel production.

Business Still

—Continued from page 5

ture specifically, before definitely moving ahead.

Commodity Prices

Prices continue their upward movement but there are indications that the current scramble to raise prices is abating. This month, 67 percent of our reporting members say the items they buy are up in price, as compared to 84 percent last month. There is, however, definite price weakness reported on certain items such as copper and lumber. Furthermore, in at least one instance, a price increase was rescinded because buyers apparently resisted the higher quotations.

Inventories

In general, purchasing executives continue to be satisfied with their inventory situation. More than half report no change from last month and the balance are about equally divided between reporting slight increases and slight decreases. As reported last month, the lack of adequate inventories of nickel and critical steel items is hampering some operations.

Employment

There is a very slight drop reported in the level of employment this month. The return to school of thousands of summer students is given as the predominant reason. Again this month, as has been the case so many times during the past few years, purchasing executives report shortages of engineers, skilled tradesmen and qualified office help.

Buying Policy

Forward commitments at high prices appear to be too risky a gamble to many. This is best reflected in this month's drop in the lead time indicated for both production and MRO items.

A decrease in the number reporting production buying in the 120-day-and-over range was offset by a corresponding increase in those buying in the thirty-day range.

There were no reports from buyers who said they needed, or wanted, to order in the 120-day and over range on MRO supplies.

As can be expected, most capital expenditures continue to remain in the 120-day-and-over category. An interesting trend toward a gradual lengthening of lead time required to fabricate and deliver capital items is clearly evident from the information furnished by the committee members during the past two years.

Specific Commodity Changes

The quick wage settlement with the operators put coal prices heavily into the "Up" column this month. Nickel is again reported up this month, reflecting the tight supply and gray market situation, since there has been no change in the 64½-cent published price.

On the up side are: Nickel, steel and many steel products, soda ash, caustic soda, paper, vegetable oils, sugar, machine tools, coal, oil, textiles, electric motors, glass products, coated abrasives, paint, electrical controls and equipment and hardware.

On the down side are: Copper, meat and lumber.

In short supply are: Nickel, steel of many kinds, monel, paper and kraft, cellophane and electric motors.

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of International Nickel Company; Aaron Wachter, manager of the materials, engineering and corrosion department of Shell Development Company; Hugh P. Godard, Aluminum Laboratories, Ltd.; and C. G. Munger, vice-president of Amercoat Corporation.

Panel on Finances

The final panel in the first afternoon group will be on "Financial Aspects of the Chemical Industry." John A. Hill, president of Air Reduction Company, will be moderator. Participants will be:—John C. Cooper, trustee of Massachusetts Investors Trust; Richard B. Schneider, vice-president of Empire Trust Company; and C. P. Neidig, of White, Weld & Co., and president of the Chemical Market Research Association.

The final afternoon group will open with a panel on "Plastics in Building." The moderator will be George R. Vila, assistant general manager of the Naugatuck Chemical Division of United States Rubber Company, and participants will be:—Lloyd H. Yeager, general manager of the Gypsum Association; F. J. Rarig, secretary of Rohm & Haas Company; and Ralph J. Johnson, director of the construction department and research institute of the National Association of Home Builders.

The afternoon program will close with a panel on "College Recruiting." The moderator will be:—F. J. O'Connell, director of industrial relations for Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. The participants will be:—F. Yynn Cason, director of placement for Purdue University; Robert F. McCoole, manager of technical recruiting for the personnel relations department of Monsanto Chemical Company; and William H. Posladek, production trainee in the general training program of Spencer Chemical Company.

TGA Scientific Unit

—Continued from page 7

ter; Thomas W. Tusing, M. D., Hazleton Labortories; Francis P. Coombs, M. D., and Edward P. Morrish, Firmenich, Inc.

A Discussion of the Functions of a Cosmetic Research Department by Joseph Kalish, Ph.D., technical editor of *Drug & Cosmetic Industry.*

"Dispersion of Pigments in Lipstick," by Mary Jacovics, Avon Products of Canada, Ltd.

"Gas Chromatography — Some Applications in the Cosmetic Industry," by Nathaniel Brenner, applications engineer, Perkin-Elmer Corporation.

Packaging Now a Science

—Continued from page 7

mechanize and automate packaging procedures in comparison to other production facilities. Numerous companies are spending millions of dollars for a more efficient still for chemicals, a new automatic lathe for a mechanical part, a new press for printing electrical circuits and 50 cents for a new hammer for the shipping clerk.

"Packaging materials constitute a major expense in the production and distribution of many items of commerce. Still many companies do not even have prepared specifications covering packaging material requirements to facilitate purchasing of the best at the lowest price.

"In spite of our progress to date, freight claims for damaged shipments by rail, truck and air will approximate $300 million this year.

"The importance of trained packaging personnel is just beginning to be recognized.

"The military needs a perfect method for free-fall, aerial delivery of food and pharmaceuticals.

"A total of 34 million women either don't have glasses and should, or have them and won't wear them in public. This has not been considered in many package designs which carry lengthy trade names and sales messages in small type. They just are not seen.

"The influence of package design on impulse buying has been ignored by many. They have ignored approximately two-thirds of their potential market.

"Foreign producers of heavy equipment are taking over many export markets due to the persistent American attitude of 'buyer beware—I have my irrevocable letter of credit.' Check any American port and note the number of packs going to ruination because of the use of domestic packaging procedures.

"Many packaging material producers watch a whole segment of their markets being taken away from them before they will take action. Witness the waxed paper and glass container industries.

"Packaging can and will revolutionize any industry, including its own. Remember an atomic submarine sells cereals, freon and a valve sells shaving cream, a chipboard carrier sells six bottles of cola, a disposable paper container sells milk and a good colored kodachrome can sell frozen food or cake mix."

At the business session the following were elected councilors for three years:—Nicholas M. Molnar, Molnar Laboratories; Donald Price, consulting chemist; Maurice S. Sage, Sage Laboratories; Cecil M. Shilstone, Shilstone Testing Laboratory, and Emerson Venable, consulting chemical engineer.

Phosphate Insecticide

—Continued from page 4

ganic phosphate pesticide, the Food and Drug Administration will require experimental evidence showing the toxicity of the compound when fed to test animals with each of the other organic phosphate pesticides which has a tolerance at that time. This requirement will be relaxed if additional scientific evidence shows it can be done without hazard to the public health."

Five Tolerances in Effect

There are official tolerances in effect now for five organic phosphate pesticides: — Parathion, methyl parathion, malathion, EPN and "Systox." The new requirements will make it harder for pesticide chemical manufacturers to get new tolerances. For example, a firm that wishes a tolerance for a new compound in this group will have to determine its toxicity alone, and its toxicity when it is combined with each of the five other organic phosphates that already have tolerances.

Dr. A. J. Lehman, chief of the division of pharmacology of FDA, said that such extensive testing is necessary because no one knows yet the mechanism by which one organic phosphate increases or potentiates the toxicity of another. However, Dr. Lehman stated, "As soon as someone works out the mechanism of the potentiation, it may be possible to determine the safety of a new compund with less research than is needed today; we are having to ask for more data now because the fundamental science of this phenomenon (potentiation) is not understood. When we understand the fundamental science, the scope of the problem will become apparent. This may permit a distinct shortening of the research required in this field."

Commissioner Larick praised Dr. Lehman and the FDA scientists who discovered the new facts about the organic phosphates. He said, "It is gratifying that our scientists were able to make this discovery before more tolerances had been established. Their foresight in this field is an example of the type of research that will become increasingly important in our work of protecting the public."

Textiles Still Number One

—Continued from page 5

textiles. He made the disclosure at a special luncheon in New York last week at which Solvay's new hydrogen peroxide plant in Syracuse, N. Y., was introduced to the press.

Solvay reports that over the years consumption of hydrogen peroxide has increased steadily from about 3 million pounds in 1937 to around 40 million pounds last year.

Practically all cotton textiles, both knit and woven goods, are produced from material which has been bleached with peroxide, it reports.

In fact, it adds, hydrogen peroxide is used for bleaching about 80 percent of the US production of white cotton goods. Wool and silk bleaching reportedly is done almost exclusively with peroxides.

Mr. Ross indicates that pulp and paper uses account for about 18 percent of hydrogen peroxide consumption. Stepped-up use for paper bleaching, he says, has come about largely because of the ability of the product to upgrade ground wood pulp.

Chemical end-uses comprise a total of 21 percent. In recent years hydrogen peroxide has gotten into the field of plastic stabilizers and plastics.

According to Solvay, a new and rather important use lies in the ability of the chemical to upgrade vegetable oils to plastic materials. In addition, it is also moving into rocket propellants.

Foam rubber, Solvay reports, accounts for 11 percent of consumption, while all other uses total 11 percent.

In contrast with the older electrolytic method of producing hydrogen peroxide, Solvay's Syracuse plant employs a new process involving a chemical oxidation reaction.

Embracing catalytic hydrogenation and subsequent oxidation of complex organic materials, the new process results in the combining of by-product hydrogen from Solvay's adjacent electrolytic chlorine cells, with oxygen free from the air, to produce hydrogen peroxide.

German Naphthalene Maker

—Continued from page 3

which increase the yield of naphthalene to such an extent that for years to come, our company alone will be able to make available for export quantities far surpassing those of previous expor s.

"Stepped-up production, on the other hand, is only remunerative at a certain price level which, however, is essentially below the present US price of 7 cents per pound.

"Surely," Mr. Haver concluded, "what applies to West German naphthalene production also holds true for other European countries. At any rate, the growing demand for naphthalene can be satisfied for years to come. The naphthalene market has changed basically due to the possibility of surplus production."

FPVPC Convention Report

Raw Material Developments

—Continued from page 67

vania Industrial Chemical Corporation. Hydrocarbon resin emulsion.

"Picco Latex Modifier A-12 Emulsion"—Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation. Anionic polymeric plasticizer emulsion.

"Acetex 2700"—Naugatuck Chemical, division of United States Rubber Company. A vinyl acetate copolymer emulsion.

"Naugatex 2733"—Naugatuck Chemical, division of United States Rubber Company. Styrene butadiene copolymer latex.

White Pigments

"Burtonite Series 7"—Burtonite Company. Emulsion polymers.

"Zeolex 23"—J. M. Huber Corporation. Extender pigment.

"Nacromer X" — Mearl Corporation. White and extender pigments.

"Maglite D"—Merck & Co. White pigments.

Plastic grade antimony oxide—Metal & Thermit Corporation. White pigment.

"Horse Head Titanium Dioxide"—New Jersey Zinc Company. White pigment.

"Al-Sil-Ates"—Southern Clays, Inc. White pigments.

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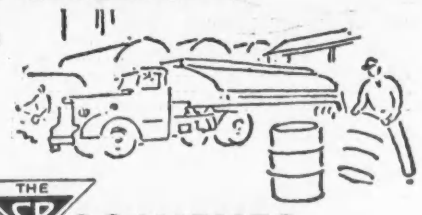

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